

1 STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

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Petition No. 1425

Gaylord Mountain Solar Project 2019, LLC, Petition for a Declaratory Ruling, Pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes §4-176 and §16-50k, for the Proposed Construction, Maintenance and Operation of a 1.9-Megawatt AC Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating Facility Located at 360 Gaylord Mountain Road in Hamden, Connecticut, and Associated Electrical Interconnection

Zoom Remote Council Meeting (Teleconference), on Tuesday, December 15, 2020, beginning at 2 p.m.

Held Before:

JOHN Morissette, Member and Presiding Officer

1	Appearances:
2	Council Members:
3	JOHN MORISSETTE, (Hearing Officer)
4	
5	ROBERT HANNON,
6	DEEP Designee
7	
8	ED EDELSON
9	MICHAEL HARDER
10	DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR.
11	
12	
13	Council Staff:
14	MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ.,
15	Executive Director and Staff Attorney
16	
17	FRED CUNLIFFE,
18	Siting Analyst
19	
20	LISA FONTAINE,
21	Fiscal Administrative Officer
22	
23	AARON DeMAREST,
24	Sound Engineer
25	

1	Appearances:(cont'd)
2	For Gaylord Mountain Solar Project 2019, LLC
3	(Petitioner):
4	ROBINSON & COLE, LLP
5	280 Trumbull Street
6	Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3597
7	By: KENNETH C. BALDWIN, ESQ.
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9	860.275.8200
10	
11	For the South Central Connecticut Regional Water
12	Authority (Intervener):
13	MURTHA CULLINA
14	One Century Tower
15	265 Church Street, 9th Floor
16	New Haven, Connecticut 06510
17	by: BRUCE McDERMOTT, ESQ.
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21	INTERVENER PARTY:
22	SHAWN O'SULLIVAN (pro se)
23	
24	
25	

THE HEARING OFFICER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This continued remote evidentiary hearing is called to order this Tuesday

December 15, 2020, at 2 p.m.

My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. Can everybody hear me okay?

Great. Thank you. As everyone is aware, there currently is a statewide effort to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. This is why the Council is holding this remote hearing, and we ask for your patience. If you haven't done so already I ask that everyone please mute their computer audio and/or their telephones now.

A copy of the prepared agenda is available on the Council's Petition Number 1425 webpage along with a record of this matter, a public hearing notice, instructions for the public access to this remote public hearing and the Council's citizens' guide to Siting Council procedures.

I will now ask the other members of the Council to acknowledge that they are present when introduced for the benefit of those who are only on audio.

Mr. Harder?

1 MR. HARDER: I am present. Thank you. 2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 3 Mr. Hannon? 4 MR. HANNON: I am here. Thank you. 5 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 6 Mr. Ed Edelson? 7 MR. EDELSON: I'm here. Thank you. 8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 9 Mr. Lynch? 10 MR. LYNCH: Present. 11 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 12 Executive Director Melanie Bachman? 13 Present. Thank you. MS. BACHMAN: 14 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 15 Supervising Siting Analyst Fred Cunliffe. 16 MR. CUNLIFFE: Present. 17 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Fiscal Administrative Officer Lisa Fontaine. 18 19 MS. FONTAINE: Present. 20 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 21 This evidentiary session is a continuation of 22 the remote public hearing held on November 17, 23 2020. It is held pursuant to provisions of Title 24 16 of the Connecticut General Statutes and of the 25 Uniform Administrative Procedure Act upon a

petition from Gaylord Mountain Solar Project 2019, LLC, for a declaratory ruling pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 4-176, Section 16-50k, for the proposed construction, maintenance and operation of a 1.9-megawatt AC solar volatic electric generation facility located at 360 Gaylord Mountain Road in Hamden, Connecticut.

Please be advised that the Council does not issue permits for stormwater management. If the proposed project is approved by the Council the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, DEEP, a stormwater permit is independently required. DEEP would hold a public hearing on any stormwater permit -- could hold a public hearing on any stormwater permit application.

A verbatim transcript will be made available of this hearing and deposited in the Hamden and Bethany Town Clerk's office for the convenience of the public.

We have one motion on the agenda. On December 4, 2020, Shawn O'Sullivan submitted a request for intervener status.

Attorney Bachman may wish to comment.

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

1	Staff recommends Mr. O'Sullivan's December
2	4th request for intervener status be granted.
3	Thank you.
4	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Do I have a motion.
5	MR. EDELSON: Motion to approve.
6	MR. HANNON: Hannon, I'll second.
7	THE HEARING OFFICER: I hear a second from Mr. Hannon.
8	Thank you.
9	I'll now ask the Council for any discussions
10	and we will go through one by one.
11	Mr. Harder?
12	MR. HARDER: No comments.
13	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Hannon?
14	MR. HANNON: I have no comment, thank you.
15	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
16	Mr. Edelson?
17	MR. EDELSON: As an abutting property owner I think
18	it's always appropriate that they be allowed, but
19	I was concerned about the testimony that called
20	into question whether it was appropriate to do
21	this petition. And I found that language in that
22	to be a little concerning to me as someone who's
23	taking these petitions very seriously.
24	And for someone to just categorically say
25	where this is this petition is inappropriate

1	and that our work is somehow not appropriate I
2	found concerning. So I hope the applicant or
3	the Intervener will use discretion when speaking
4	to the Council about the appropriateness of our
5	work. Thank you.
6	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you for your comment
7	Mr. Edelson.
8	Mr. Lynch?
9	MR. LYNCH: No comment.
10	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
11	And I have no comment as well.
12	I will now ask for a vote. Mr. Harder?
13	MR. HARDER: Approve.
14	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Hannon?
15	MR. HANNON: Approve.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Edelson?
17	MR. EDELSON: Approve.
18	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Lynch?
19	MR. LYNCH: Approved.
20	THE HEARING OFFICER: And I will also approve. The
21	motion is hereby approved. Thank you.
22	Okay. Now we will continue with the
23	appearance of the Petitioner. If you could,
24	please verify the new exhibits that have been
25	exhibited marked Roman numeral 2, items B10.

Attorney Baldwin, please begin by identifying
the new exhibits and file these in the matter, and
verifying the exhibits in the appropriate sworn
testimony?

MR. BALDWIN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. Again Ken
Baldwin with Robinson & Cole for the Petitioner,
Gaylord Mountain Solar.

There is one additional exhibit since the last hearing. It is listed in the hearing program as item ten, Petitioner's list, our last file, late-file exhibit responses dated December 8, 2020. And subject to verification I offer that for identification purposes.

Mr. Morissette, I think we might be able to shorten the verification process because only a few witnesses were involved in that, in the production of that information. And I understand we have a couple of our witnesses who are still trying to get into the Zoom meeting, but I think we can go ahead and verify those exhibits now.

And I will verify those, those responses through Ms. Nicholas, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Gustafson and Mr. Libertine.

1 JOHN BRAMMAN, 2 AMOL KAPUR, 3 JENNY R. NICOLAS, 4 PARSONS, BRADLEY J. 5 MICHAEL LIBERTINE, 6 MATTHEW GUSTAFSON, 7 MATTHEW S. GABOR, 8 recalled as witnesses, having been previously 9 sworn by the Executive Director, were 10 examined and testified under oath as follows: 11 12 MR. BALDWIN: So did you prepare or assist in the 13 preparation of the responses to the petitioner's 14 late-file exhibits dated December 8, 2020. 15 Ms. Nicolas? 16 THE WITNESS (Nicolas): 17 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Parsons? 18 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes. 19 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Libertine. 20 THE WITNESS (Libertine): Yes. 21 MR. BALDWIN: And Mr. Gustafson? 22 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes. 23 MR. BALDWIN: Do you have any corrections, 24 modifications or amendments to offer to any of 25 those responses? Ms. Nicolas?

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    THE WITNESS (Nicolas): No.
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    MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Parsons?
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    THE WITNESS (Parsons): No.
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    MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Libertine.
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    THE WITNESS (Libertine): No.
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    MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Gustafson?
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    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): No.
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    MR. BALDWIN: Is the information contained in those
9
         responses true and accurate to the best of your
10
         knowledge? Ms. Nicolas?
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    THE WITNESS (Nicolas): Yes.
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    MS. BACHMAN: Mr. Parsons?
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    THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes.
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    MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Libertine?
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    THE WITNESS (Libertine): Yes.
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    MR. BALDWIN: And Mr. Gustafson?
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    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes.
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    THE WITNESS (Bamman): Ken. John Bamman, I'm here.
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    MR. BALDWIN: Thank you, John.
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              And do you adopt the information contained in
21
         those responses, true and accurate -- do you adopt
22
         that as your testimony this afternoon at this
         proceeding? Ms. Nicolas?
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    THE WITNESS (Nicolas): Yes.
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    MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Parsons?
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1 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes. MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Libertine? 2 3 THE WITNESS (Libertine): Yes. 4 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Gustafson? 5 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes. MR. BALDWIN: I offer those as full exhibits in this 6 7 proceeding, Mr. Morissette. 8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney Baldwin. 9 Does any intervenor object to the admission 10 of the Petitioner's new exhibits? Attorney 11 McDermott? 12 MR. McDERMOTT: No objection. Thank you. 13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 14 Mr. O'Sullivan? 15 MR. O'SULLIVAN: No objection. 16 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. The exhibits are 17 hereby admitted. 18 MR. BALDWIN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. 19 I'll just remind our witnesses that they 20 remain sworn and under oath. 21 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you for that reminder. 22 Okay. We will continue with 23 cross-examination of this Petitioner by the 24 Council. We will give the opportunity for Mr. 25 Cunliffe, Mr. Harder and Mr. Hannon to have

1 follow-up questions. 2 So Mr. Cunliffe, you could begin. Thank you. 3 MR. CUNLIFFE: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. 4 Is the Petitioner required to meet a 5 threshold of electric output necessary for the 6 virtual net metering? 7 MR. BALDWIN: I believe Mr. Gabor is included on the 8 call. Is he un-muted? 9 THE WITNESS (Gabor): Hi. We do have a limit as to the 10 amount of L-RECS that we can be compensated for. 11 MR. CUNLIFFE: But for the virtual net metering 12 agreement you don't need to meet any particular 13 threshold? 14 THE WITNESS (Gabor): I guess, Amol, can you speak on 15 the commercial side of the -- of that? 16 MR. CUNLIFFE: The virtual net metering agreement, do 17 you have a threshold for that? 18 THE WITNESS (Gabor): I imagine there was -- Amol, our 19 contract, who signed the contract should speak on 20 that. 21 Amol, you appear to be muted. 22 MR. BALDWIN: He appears to be un-muted, but we can't 23 hear him. 24 MR. CUNLIFFE: I'll cycle back around on that question. 25 THE WITNESS (Gabor): Thank you, Mr. Cunliffe.

	MR. CUNLIFFE: The plans have changed to not grub or
2	grade the site to the extent feasible. Do the
3	initial volumes of cut and fill need to be
4	recalculated?
5	THE WITNESS (Parsons): This is Brad Parsons. No,
6	they they do not. That was the the original
7	intent. No grading is interior to the site.
8	MR. CUNLIFFE: All right. So the soil stockpiles and
9	the construction of the berms and the access road
10	are what the cut and fill will be contributing to?
11	THE WITNESS (Parsons): Correct, and that would come
12	from the mainly to the base of excavation.
13	MR. CUNLIFFE: Thank you. Looking at the stormwater
14	report appendix E, the water quality volume
15	calculations, the title within the document
16	states, 100 Sand Road at North Canaan.
17	Could you clarify, please?
18	THE WITNESS (Parsons): That was just a mistake. The
19	title didn't get changed on that, on that page.
20	MR. CUNLIFFE: And is the data correct on that page,
21	correct for the proposed Hamden location?
22	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Parsons, you still with us?
23	THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yeah, I'm trying to find the
24	page in my sorry.
25	MR. BALDWIN: I'm sorry. I didn't know if we lost you.

1 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes, the data on that page is 2 accurate. 3 MR. CUNLIFFE: On that page the water quality volume 4 has 3.32 acres of impervious area. 5 What comprises of the impervious areas? 6 THE WITNESS (Parsons): It's mainly considered the --7 the solar panels themselves. 8 MR. CUNLIFFE: These would be consistent with the 9 DEEP's draft of Appendix I. 10 THE WITNESS (Parsons): That is correct. DEEP's draft 11 of Appendix I, that which -- on this, these 12 calculations were performed. 13 They're number 1A through F, and a list of 14 items that if were not met, that the solar panels 15 were to be considered impervious for the purposes 16 of calculating water quality volume. MR. CUNLIFFE: And explain the difference in the water 17 18 quality volume calculations and the stormwater 19 calculations? 20 THE WITNESS (Parsons): So the water quality volume 21 calculations, the water quality volume 22 calculations are performed. In essence, they are 23 there to treat the water quality volume. 24 So what you're looking to do is treat what we 25 consider total suspended solids. It consists of a variety of items, one of them, you know, mainly
are coming off of parking lots or shopping
centers -- would be sand or dirt off of cars
mainly used in the wintertime; treating that
piece, but also treating for oils and other, other
types of material on site.

And so the water quality volume is in essence the first inch of rain over that impervious area that is that then looked at to be treated by the stormwater management measures.

Does that answer your question, Mr. Cunliffe?

MR. CUNLIFFE: Yes. I was wondering about the stormwater calculations and the impervious areas considered in that, because I'm not able to reconcile the 3.32 acres in the document.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): So -- so the 3.32 acres are not considered in the overall stormwater calculations. they're not required to be considered in the overall stormwater calculations per -- per DEEP's Appendix I. It is strictly for the purposes of calculating water quality volume, you know.

So in essence we're assuming that the panels are impervious to understand what that water quality volume needs to be treated, and in this case it's the -- the volume required is 607 cubic

1 yards of volume and we're providing 659 cubic yards of volume. So as far as the pre versus post 2 3 calculations, the panels being impervious does not 4 come into play. 5 MR. CUNLIFFE: Thank you. 6 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Cunliffe, I think we do have 7 Mr. Kapor now off of mute. Do we want to go back 8 to the first questions? 9 MR. CUNLIFFE: Sure, if he's available. 10 THE WITNESS (Kapur): I apologize. There's always one 11 Right? That was me, me from GSP. So I quy. 12 think the short answer is yes, we do have a 13 contractual note with -- our B and F from 14 allocations, it's roughly 3.4 million kilowatt 15 hours? MR. CUNLIFFE: You're going to be able to make that? 16 17 THE WITNESS (Kapur): Yes. 18 MR. CUNLIFFE: Back to Mr. Parsons. Again the 19 stormwater calculations consider the reduction in 20 soil groups. How would you consider the class D 21 soil to be treated? 22 THE WITNESS (Parsons): In their final condition there 23 is no way to decrease the class D soils any 24 further than they are. So we just have to 25 continue to treat class D soils as -- as class D

1 soils. They cannot be dropped any further. 2 MR. CUNLIFFE: Was the stormwater report dated August 3 2020 the same report provided to the DEEP DM 4 safety office? 5 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes, it was. 6 MR. CUNLIFFE: And DEEP's comment letter dated November 7 12, 2020, to the Council observed that the hydro 8 CAD model on the dam safety, this relied on this. 9 It showed that the storage capacity of the basin 10 during a 100-year storm event with the site 11 considering it fully pervious. 12 Do you agree with that? 13 THE WITNESS (Parsons): I will have to review that 14 comment specifically again from -- from CT DEEP, however in the -- the site for the hundred-year 15 16 storm event should have pretty much considered the 17 site completely pervious, not impervious, but 18 pervious -- if I'm hearing that comment correctly. 19 MR. CUNLIFFE: Okay. 20 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Cunliffe, could you direct us to that 21 page number for that comment just so we can make 22 sure we respond adequately to that question? 23 MR. CUNLIFFE: I believe that was on the first page. 24 MR. BALDWIN: Thank you. 25 MR. CUNLIFFE: Would the proposed plans for the

1 screening be installed on a berm? 2 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): This is Matthew Gustafson. 3 Yes, the intent is to install plantings on a small 4 earthen berm. 5 MR. CUNLIFFE: What would be the height of the berm? 6 And what would be the height of the plants? 7 THE WITNESS (Parsons): This is Mr. Parsons. The berm, 8 the berm itself is approximately two feet in -- in 9 height. 10 And the height of the plants is -- would 11 probably be at the time of planting around five to 12 six feet in height, but the intention is that 13 those plants would grow to no greater than 15 feet 14 in height to reduce and limit any shading on the 15 facility. 16 MR. CUNLIFFE: Thank you. That concludes my 17 questioning, Mr. Morissette. 18 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Cunliffe. 19 We will continue with cross-examination by 20 Mr. Harder. Mr. Harder, please. 21 MR. HARDER: Yes, thank you. 22 MR. EDELSON: Mike, this is Ed Edelson. If I could 23 just interrupt for a second. There's one person who's not on mute. It's a phonecall and it's 24 25 really affecting my ability to hear.

Area code (518)381-0612. If the chairman could ask them to mute? Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you Mr. Edelson. Whoever is not on mute, please mute your phone now. I believe the number was (518)381-0612.

MR. DeMAREST: They have been muted.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Please continue,
Mr. Harder.

MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you. I had question on a couple of areas both discussed in the late-file responses -- or late-file response. The first is on -- regarding the discussion on page 2, section B, which discusses the slopes greater than 15 percent on the proposed area.

The first paragraph there talks about the percentage of the fenced area that is greater than 15 percent slope. My question is, what is the actual area of panels?

So what I'm getting at is, what's the percentage of the panel area which is proposed to be constructed on greater than 15 percent slopes?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. Harder, this is Brad Parsons. The solar panels on slopes greater than 15 percent is the 0.34 acres, or approximately 4 percent of the 8.59-acre fenced in area.

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MR. HARDER: Right. Well, actually maybe I'm misreading the response here, but the response indicates that the 0.34 acres is greater than 15 percent, but that's being compared to the 8.59-acre fenced area.

My question is, what's the acreage of the proposed panel area? I'm assuming it's something less than the 8.59-acre fenced area.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): You're -- you are correct. do not have that answer at this time. That is something I can look to provide.

MR. HARDER: Okay. All right. Thank you. The second question concerns the proposed schedule which was discussed on page 6. There's an indication that there's a requirement to have the system in operation January 1, 2022, and an indication that if construction commences on April 1st of next year with 30 to 60 days built in for site stabilization. It could be ready to go on October 1st. My question is, how do you define site stabilization?

And obviously, the reason I'm asking with some higher slopes on the site, if it's not really well stabilized there could be problems. So I'm wondering, you know, what do you mean by site

stabilization?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): So in this instance -- this is

Brad Parsons again. In this instance we're -
we're looking to see grass germination, grass,

some grass growth. We're not looking for what we

would consider overall final stabilization, but we

are looking for some interim measure where the -
the grass is starting to germinate and the root

system is -- is starting to form.

Ideally because once that root system starts to form that's where -- that's when the -- the stabilization of the soils truly starts to happen even further and allows for those areas that aren't disturbed during construction to -- to bounce back after that much quicker.

MR. HARDER: Would you want to see, I guess, some more stabilized site in this case than a site with either flat or milder slopes?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): In this instance I believe

we -- we would look to -- to have a more

stabilized site than -- than what would be for,

say, a flat site.

You know, it's tough to kind of put a number to it. It's more of a, you know, case-by-case, and inspection during the field, and this will be

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MR. HARDER:

a project that is monitored on a weekly basis as part of the stormwater general permit. And that will be part of -- of that conversation as far as when that stabilization is deemed to occur.

HARDER: I agree. It's hard to put a number on it.

I'm just concerned that looking at the 30-day
figure, I mean, granted you have a 30 to 60-day
range, but with certain intensity of storms and
given the site I'd just be concerned that
stabilization could be a problem. I mean, if it's
not more stabilized than just grass starting to
grow, it could present a problem.

I mean, I understand you have three months to play on the backend, but I'm just concerned about that, you know, that time range for site stabilization.

A follow-up question. Am I correct, has the site or this proposal not been approved under the stormwater general permit yet?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): That is correct. This is Brad Parsons.

MR. HARDER: Okay. All right. Thank you. That's all I have right now, Mr. Morissette. Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Harder. We will now continue with Mr. Hannon.

MR. HANNON: Thank you. In going back and looking at the Exhibit 3 and 4 -- I guess what the current proposal is, is Exhibit 4. Is that correct?

That's what you're proposing, the map for Exhibit 4?

MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hannon, are we talking about the exhibits attached to the late-file exhibits?

MR. HANNON: Yes.

MR. BALDWIN: Okay. Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. Hannon, this is Brad

Parsons. No, the current proposal is -- is

Exhibit 2. So Exhibit 2 is our -- is our current

proposal and what is before the Council today.

Exhibit 3 was the, what I'll call the first, one

of the first initial passes at the site.

And then Exhibit 4 was what we went to DEEP originally as part of our pre-application meeting and taking comments from -- from the pre-application meeting as well as further discussions with the DEEP stormwater group led us from Exhibit 4 to Exhibit 2.

MR. HANNON: Okay. So if I'm understanding this, so the final package that you've been looking at is -- just so I can concentrate on the correct plan, is Exhibit 2. That's what is currently

being looked at by the Council. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): That is correct, sir.

MR. HANNON: Okay. Because again, you know, part of my concern originally were some of the slopes. I mean, there's some still pretty steep slopes in areas where you're proposing to put panels. So what's being proposed as far as grade in those areas? And how are you proposing stabilizing those areas?

Because again, with the steepness of slope, when you get one of those nasty little spring storms and you end up having half the hillside wash down. So I'm just curious on how are you planning on dealing with grading, because I don't really see anything on this plan as far as grading goes other than around the roadway and a little bit around the detention basin?

Because I, you know, there was more detail I think on the other plans. So where are you proposing to stockpile soils? I'm just concerned about the slopes and how those areas are going to be handled. So can you please provide me some information on that?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes, sir. This is Brad

Parsons. The -- the slopes are a multitude of

items and I -- I would like to point out that some of the steeper slopes that -- that we're actually seeing on these plans are associated with rock outcroppings.

So in some instances where -- where we have some of those, those steeper slopes shown on the plans, there's also rock outcroppings associated with those areas. We are not proposing to perform any grading interior of the array system. It -- it can be designed -- it has been and can be designed to accommodate from a structural standpoint the slopes that are -- that are out on site.

The intent as far as to help to keep soil stabilization during construction is upon removal of the trees; is to flush cut the stumps in order to -- and leave them in place.

So we will not have to -- to pull out any stumps associated with this. The racking system is -- is a ground screw style racking system that can be, you know, drilled through these stumps and -- and into the ground.

From there, you know, we -- once the trees are flush cut the site would be basically raked, in essence, to remove any forest litter and

provide a good base that we would -- the site would be able to be hydro-seeded with a tackifier at that time.

Furthermore, it is our proposal to have compost filter socks installed at the time of the hydro-seeding every 70 or 80 feet up the grade on contour. So by installing the compost filter socks on grade, or on contour up the grade we would be further breaking up the flow during construction.

That would help to reduce and eliminate any rilling erosion on site while the grass is growing at that time. Those compost filter socks would remain in place throughout the -- the racking construction, and they've been laid out to a point where they're actually on the uphill side of the racking posts to provide additional stability to the -- to the compost filter socks themselves.

But furthermore, it allows them to remain in place on a point where they are outside of the racking contractor's way, in essence, and therefore can remain on site throughout the duration of the racking construction as well.

And as far as the grading again and the location of the temporary stockpiles, you know, we

would have one temporary stockpile down in the southeastern corner of -- of the site. And I believe that is on sheet EC-5, and additionally another stockpile area on sheet EC-4 in the northwest corner of the site.

And as those stockpiles are filled or need to be removed, you know, they will be removed as necessary throughout the construction of the stormwater basin access road and the swale.

MR. HANNON: I'm trying to get my bearings on this and
I believe that I'm looking at -- there's one
wetland area that's basically at the southern end
of where the panels are being proposed both in
Exhibit 2, but also in Exhibit 3.

So I'm assuming that is sort of the same wetland area that's being delineated on both of those maps. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): That is correct. It is wetland five.

MR. HANNON: Okay. Here's the reason why I'm having some issues, because I've got the map up on my screen right now. And if I take a ruler and just run it straight north-south, what I'm looking at based on what's on Exhibit 3 and the slopes, that doesn't really match up with what you're showing

in Exhibit 2.

I mean, so to me the only way that you're going to get the slopes compared to what you're showing in Exhibit 2 -- if there's going to be a bunch of grade. Am I wrong on that? Because on Exhibit 3 it shows slopes 15 to 20, and 20 to 30, but yet you're not showing those kinds of slopes on Exhibit 2.

So where I'm looking at is more of the northwestern corner of that wetland area going north-south.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yeah. So I think what I -- I can answer that, that question here. So there is -- the construction access road that we're bringing in from the north and along the -- the western side, that will be -- will be graded, graded in slightly there.

And so -- but the other piece is, is that the fence line moves in significantly with regards to the -- the overall slopes.

And so if you were to reference the hundred-foot upland review area on -- on that Exhibit 3, and in reference where that hundred-foot upland review falls on Exhibit 2, which is pretty much right at the edge of our

proposed -- pretty close to the edge of our proposed fence line and the end of that proposed construction access.

The majority of the slopes are -- are outside of that area to the -- to the west. Additionally, some of those slopes have been dealt with or are managed through the grading on the interior of the site. And I think the other piece of it is Exhibit 2, those proposed, those existing slopes are just shown inside the fence line. We're not showing those, those outside the fence line as part of -- as part of Exhibit 2.

MR. HANNON: Okay. But again, I guess what I'm getting at, maybe in a roundabout way, is where you have areas that were shown to be 20 to 30 percent slope. And now if I'm reading it correctly, it's 15 degrees or less. There's a significant difference between what's in Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3.

And I'm just trying to make sure that I understand that there may be a significant portion of this site that will be regraded.

If I -- if I may provide a point of clarification?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): This is Matthew Gustafson.

I think what Brad is trying to get at is the

difference in how the site or the project area has changed.

If you take the reference point on figure two of the edge of the existing clearing, the craggy line associated with the transmission corridor -- which on figure two if you look at the level spreader that's located in the southwest corner, you can see that craggy line that runs.

That same feature that occurs obviously on figure three, and you can see how much of the facility was pulled back to the east.

And again to Brad's point, on figure two we're only showing the grade exceeding 15 percent within the fenced array area. On figure three that area is not clear. So obviously you're seeing the full 15 percent grade entirely. So to that point, if -- if we were showing all the grades outside of this fenced parameter on figure two you would see those same slopes exceeding 15 percent.

And you start to see some of them, you know, to your point, Mr. Hannon, just west of wetland five. Those slopes would continue west and do continue west. You can see from the grade line they're just not being highlighted on figure two.

But no grading is needed and is being shown, because there is no change between these two figures. It's really a graphical depiction difference between the two types because of, again this, the current proposal as it stands moved a significant portion of the arrays out of that southwest corner to avoid those steeper slopes that you're seeing on figure three.

MR. HANNON: Okay.

MR. BALDWIN: If I could? For clarification purposes for the record just so we're not confused, those exhibits are listed as Exhibit 2 and 3.

Mr. Gustafson was referring to them as figures. I just want to make sure we're talking about the same thing.

The other thing I had for Mr. Morissette and Mr. Hannon -- perhaps if there's a way to share screens here so that if we could pull these maps up it might be a little bit easier to discuss these issues while looking at the plans, the exhibits that were included in those late-file exhibits.

If that's possible I have them on my screen now and would be happy to try and share those so that we have an illustration to look at the time

1 we're talking about them. 2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Baldwin. I'll ask 3 Attorney Bachman to comment on that. 4 MR. HANNON: Yeah, I mean, that won't help me because 5 I'm on the phone with this. Because I actually, 6 while I'm able, I'm sitting up and actually 7 looking at the maps on my screen. So I'm not 8 logged into the computer. So if you showed them 9 on the computer I wouldn't have access to one, but 10 if it's something that will help other people I 11 have no problem with that. 12 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Hannon. I'm not 13 sure we have the ability to do that. I'll ask 14 Attorney Bachman to comment. 15 MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. 16 We don't have the ability to do that at this 17 time. So unfortunately, you know, there are 18 people who are on the phone who can't see the 19 maps, but certainly they can follow along on their 20 own computer if necessary. 21 Sorry for the inconvenience. Thank you. 22 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney Bachman. 23 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. Hannon, this is Brad 24 Parsons again.

Just to point out, I think I could point a

25

reference here as well. If you're looking on -on Exhibit 2, about halfway up into the array from
wetland five, on the left-hand side you can see
the grading to the west of the -- the proposed
access. And you'll actually see almost two white
squares in the -- in that proposed grading. Those
are areas of -- of outcropping boulders there.

And so just to give you reference when you look on the Exhibit 3, there, that boulder -- one of those boulders is shown in the dark red about halfway up where we actually have a gap in the -- the proposed panels that were shown on Exhibit 3.

So when you -- when you look at what's east of that red block on Exhibit 3 it -- it really starts to match up with the proposed slopes -- or existing slopes, rather, that are greater than 20 -- 15 percent on Exhibit 2, if that helps to clarify.

MR. HANNON: Actually it did, because I'm unable to see that very clearly. So thank you for that.

THE HEARING OFFICER: If I may interrupt? Mr. Hannon, would it be helpful to have Exhibit 2 updated to reflect everything that's included in Exhibit 3 and 4?

MR. HANNON: Well, my question about that before I give

an answer is, would that have to come in as a late file? And if that's the case, is this beyond today?

THE HEARING OFFICER: It is highly likely we would go beyond today.

MR. HANNON: I mean, if it can be done, what would help me is if we can figure out a way to actually lock in certain spots, you know, to be able to compare the maps. Because again, just in quickly trying to look at this it looked as though from Exhibit 3 the property was much more steep than what is being shown in Exhibit 2.

so I'm just trying to make sure that I understand apples to apples and oranges to oranges. That's all. I mean, if that's something that can be done or at least identify, you know, some specific point, whether it be based on elevation to compare the two maps, I mean, that would probably be a little bit easier than trying to superimpose one over the other, because then you start getting pretty busy.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I would also ask that the areas that are going to be graded be also identified on the same exhibit. Attorney Baldwin, do you think that's something that we can obtain as a late

1 file? 2 MR. BALDWIN: I think it is, Mr. Morissette. We'll put 3 our heads together and see what we can do to make 4 those depictions clearer, including the 5 differences in grades and provide that to the 6 Council prior to the continuation of the hearing. 7 THE HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Thank you. 8 Does that do it for you, Mr. Hannon? 9 Yeah. I mean, that would help. I do have MR. HANNON: 10 another question that is different than everything 11 else I've raised. But yeah, that would be 12 satisfactory. Thank you. 13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Just one other thing before you 14 continue. I just want to make sure that I'm 15 clear. I would also like to see the areas that 16 are proposed to be graded included in --17 MR. HANNON: Understood. 18 THE HEARING OFFICER: Great. Thank you. 19 MR. HANNON: Understood. 20 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Please continue. 21 MR. HANNON: And the other, the last question I really 22 had I guess is a level spreader that's being 23 proposed southwest of the solar field. 24 Is that correct? 25 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes. That that is correct,

Mr. Hannon. So drainage area associated with the property and -- and the solar field itself actually extends off and -- and beyond the property to the -- to the south and west.

At that point where that level spreader is being introduced on the southwestern portion of the site, there is an existing culvert that discharges from the Eversource right-of-way outside of that wetland feature that is in the Eversource right-of-way to that location.

So the intent of this, this level spreader is to take that flow and re-intro, you know, make sure that we're reintroducing that flow as a sheet flow rather than what comes out of the existing pipe culvert today.

MR. HANNON: Okay. So that kind of ties into what my question was on. One, how are you accessing the property to be able to even build that level spreader, because the area to the east looks like it's extremely steep? And it's not relatively flat through the Eversource right-of-way either.

So I'm just curious. How are you even going to get into that area to build this?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): So there, there are actually

established access roads through the -- through

the Eversource right-of-way, and the Petitioner has been in contact with Eversource for an access agreement.

And so there, the access road actually comes right along the eastern side of that wetland that is shown with -- within the right-of-way and pretty much almost touches the edge of the treeline there. So in order to build this we'd be coming right on that Eversource access, existing Eversource access road to construct that, that feature.

MR. HANNON: Yeah. I mean, I kind of agree with you on that. So if you look very carefully at the site grading, or the topography there it looks like you can almost make out the Eversource roadway because that has changed the topography a bit.

The second question I have is in terms of the spillway, how is that going to be constructed?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): So it -- it's going to be a fill, kind of a semi-fill, semi-cut situation.

And it would be taking those flows and -- and putting them down to a spot where they would be able to discharge as -- as sheet flow again across the site.

And there's a proposed riprap going in along

the -- the discharge point of that culvert down to the -- the point at which it would overflow to -- to a level spreader.

MR. HANNON: The reason I'm asking is because we've had on another solar project that came in, there were questions about level spreaders. And one of the issues that came up is water tends to find the lowest spot.

So if this is primarily using gravel or some looser materials, if you've got some heavy downpours and all of the sudden you've got that rush of water going down the slope, is there a potential chance of some type of a blowout there?

I mean, I don't know if you need to go in with more of a solid base for the level spreader to make sure that water is not going to be seeping out and finding a low spot and undercutting what's being developed. I mean, have you looked at that at all?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): I mean, that's -- it's -- it really comes down at that point in time to -- to the construction and ensuring that it is functioning as intended, and ensuring that we're eliminating those, those low spots that you're actually talking about.

1	And as part of the stormwater management and
2	erosion control and monitoring that would occur on
3	site, that would be an area that we would be
4	focused on and looking at. So if there were any
5	points in time where water was getting
6	concentrated out of that proposed level spreader,
7	that that would be remedied as part of of
8	those, of that monitoring during construction as
9	well.
10	Because in essence in essence you would be
11	creating erosion at that point in time, and it
12	would not be functioning as intended.
13	MR. HANNON: Okay. I think that addresses the comments
14	I have for the late filings that came in. So
15	thank you very much. I'm done.
16	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Hannon.
17	We will now continue with cross-examination
18	by Mr. Lynch.
19	MR. LYNCH: You caught me off guard. No questions
20	Mr. Chairman.
21	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Lynch.
22	We'll now continue with Mr. Edelson.
23	MR. EDELSON: Thank you, Mr. Morissette.
24	I just want to follow up first with
25	Mr. Harder's question about the stormwater permit.

Where are we in the process? Are you waiting to hear from DEEP? Are they waiting to hear from you? What's the trajectory of getting the permit? THE WITNESS (Parsons): This is Mr. Parsons. I believe at this point in time we are looking to get through this process here, and then look to file with DEP for the stormwater general permit.

MR. EDELSON: So you have not formally filed yet?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): The project has not formally filed yet, correct.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. I misunderstood. Okay. Thank you.

And regarding the DEEP comments that came in, they noted an inconsistency between the environmental assessment and the dam safety review in terms of the percent or the amount of impervious soils. Has that been addressed? And if so, were there any conclusions out of that, any changes? Assuming that should be to Mr. Parsons also? But --

THE WITNESS (Parsons): That is to me, sir. And I'm trying to get all the documents I need in front of me to confirm that. Bear with me one second.

I'll have to get back to you on that,
Mr. Edelson. I'm trying to find that reference on

page 22 that DEEP is referring to in -- in their response.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. Thank you. I also want to just get back to the conversation about site stabilization. You know, one of the concerns is that it doesn't always go -- mother nature isn't always that cooperative when we're trying to get some of this stabilization going. Are you -- and I guess I'm looking to the project manager, Ms. Nicolas.

Are you willing to say if the site stabilization doesn't go well in the spring that you would be willing to delay the project, delay the project as far as installation of the solar panels themselves until stabilization has been achieved?

- THE WITNESS (Nicolas): This is Jenny with DSD. That's correct. I think we have enough cushion within our schedule and the opportunity to petition PURA if we need an extension with this project, that we would wait until we have the stabilization that we need to move forward.
- MR. EDELSON: And related to that -- or a variation on that is a better way to say it, would you be willing to give more time for stabilization? I

would, from my point of view, be good to see that it went through the summer and you really had a real opportunity throughout the summer for the site to stabilize.

mean, I'm thinking you're starting in April.

We've heard other solar implementers talk about giving a full season before they actually begin work, and that seemed to be very reasonable to me. It seemed like a judicious use of time.

THE WITNESS (Nicolas): Yeah, this is Jenny again. We would be amenable to doing that.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. Thank you. I'm not sure who to address this to, but I'm curious about the site itself. It's zoned residential within the town.

As far as you know this site could be used to develop -- be developed for housing. Is there anything that would prevent a housing development similar to what's to the -- I think it's to the east of it. Maybe it's to the west, off of Hunter Ridge -- is there anything that would prevent from your perspective, as in analyzing the site from seeing somewhere between eight and a dozen homes located here?

THE WITNESS (Nicolas): Yeah, this is Jenny. I think that this land could be used for residential

development. I don't see any reason why it couldn't be.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. Edelson, I'd just also like to add that in addition to having frontage along Gaylord Mountain Road this site's parcel also does touch the existing cul-de-sac on -- on Hunting Ridge Road. So it is possible that that cul-de-sac could ultimately be extended into the site as well.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. And looking back on the history of the site I've seen the ownership change, but it only goes back to apparently when the radio tower was included.

Prior to that do you know if it was used for farming, or whatever purpose was there? Have you been able to delve into the history of the site?

THE WITNESS (Libertine): Mr. Edelson, this is Mike Libertine. I can speak to that a bit. We have looked into the site. It's primarily been undeveloped land certainly since the turn of the century back in the 1900s.

I did go back and look at there had not been substantial clearing after about that time. So the earliest aerial and mapping sources I could find was about the 1910s, and the first aerial

1 photo was in the 1930s. And it has remained 2 3 4 5 6

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pretty much forested lands since about the mid-thirties or so. I can't speak to what happened before that, but I think as we all know most of Connecticut had been cleared for some form of agricultural use prior to that date.

MR. EDELSON: Well, thank you. Because that leads into sort of just some definitional words. We've heard of the forest there. I think the last meeting someone defined it as pristine, and other places I've seen it as mature.

But when I looked at your photo log, the trees that I saw did not seem that large to me, did not seem to be that old. Do you have a best quess in terms of the trees that were -- and as you pointed out, it might have been logged over time, too. So the trees we're seeing today are not the ones that maybe were in those photographs from the 1930s.

Do you have a sense of what the average age of the trees are there from your walking the site? THE WITNESS (Libertine): I would want to defer --THE WITNESS (Gustafson): This is Matthew Gustafson. THE WITNESS (Libertine): -- to Mr. Gustafson, yes.

Excuse me.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So we did perform a more rigorous inventory of the trees on site, and while it is difficult to determine the precise age of the majority of the trees, generally the forest end is two-aged with the older generation of trees ranging from 14 to 16 inches in diameter.

Generally with the stocking that you see on site, it's -- it would be reasonable to assume that the trees probably range somewhere between -- somewhere around a hundred years old, would be my best guess based on the stocking density as well as the diameters of those trees.

Again, if the stand is fairly densely stocked the only recent intrusion into that stocking has been from storm events over the last couple of years that have created some windthrow patches.

Otherwise the majority of the forest canopy is closed with, you know, greater than 80 percent canopy closure.

MR. EDELSON: So I believe -- and I don't have the reference here, but I believe at one point in -- I think it's in the narrative -- you describe why you did not believe this site, these acres constitute core forest. Can you just kind of review the thinking on that and why you came to

that determination?

I think you're still on mute, Mr. Gustafson.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): My apologies.

Certainly. Again this is Mr. Matthew

Gustafson. The UCONN CLEAR, Center for Land Use

Education provides a resource that is remotely

sensed, a publicly available dataset that

identifies core forests in Connecticut using the

methodology of any fragmentation feature -- or

fragmentation feature being any development or

intrusion into a forestland that breaks up that

forested habitat and creates a buffer of 300 feet

around any of those fragmentation features.

And any of those features create what's considered perforated forest or edge, you know, edge forest. Anything beyond that 300 feet can be considered as core forest. And that methodology establishes three critical patch sizes of core forest, the smallest being 250 acres which would be considered a small core forest.

Obviously, we as the Petitioner did not rely solely on that publicly available data and performed our own analysis using that same methodology to assess what the core forest on this particular site was, again using the 300-foot

buffer from any fragmentation feature.

In this case this site is a habitat peninsula in that Gaylord Mountain Road to the east and residential development to the north and south serve as fragmentation features. In addition the transmission corridor, the electrical transmission corridor to the west that runs north to south serves as another compounding fragmentation feature to this habitat blocked from the core forest standpoint.

When you take all those into consideration and you run the numbers, the actual twelve acres of forest clearing on site only results in less than one acre of true core forest. It's .9 acres of core forest on site.

To further substantiate that the DEEP -Bear with me for a moment. Yeah, my
apologies. When I stand up for some reason it
kicks me off, mute.

So DEEP's letter in regards to -- in their addressing our core forest on the third page, first paragraph, that they agree in the fact that, and I quote, due to development surrounding this site with Gaylord Mountain Road, Hunting Ridge Road and the -- you can see the right-of-way, it

is not likely considered to be core forest.

So while DEEP does not have jurisdiction, or because this is less than the threshold which they take to review solar projects, if they were to review there -- if I'm interpreting what they're saying correctly -- if they were to review the project, that they agree with our assessment that it is not likely to be considered core forest.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. Thank you. My next question I think you've already explained it, and I keep getting confused by it -- and this has to do with the access roads for the construction phase.

If I understand correctly you'll be using the existing access road used. It used to go to the radio tower, but then it seems like you'll be abandoning that way to get to the site and come in off of Gaylord Mountain Road.

Why not stay with just the one road coming in

from the existing access road used by the radio tower? Why the need for a second road?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): So this Brad Parsons. The requirement for the second road is -- is really to help again facilitate construction and additionally help to -- to minimize disturbance on site.

The interconnection point for the project is off of Gaylord Mountain Road in the location where it's shown at the end of the -- the existing driveway there.

So in order to be able to do an interconnect off the site and provide access to that interconnection equipment, the -- it really is what necessitates the additional access off of Gaylord Mountain Road there, and the -- really the primary access.

The reason for the secondary construction access is to help mitigate a couple things. One is it will reduce -- and it gets kind of two access points for construction, during construction. However, it will also help to facilitate loading and -- and unloading of -- of equipment that comes to site.

So obviously there is really not sufficient width to come off of Gaylord Mountain Road there with a tractor-trailer. Then to mitigate the need of, you know, disrupting traffic with regards to deliveries, that was one of the major rationales for the additional road up top.

The other, you know, trying to make that road the permanent road is -- we would need to come

down to the interconnection point anyways, and
provide access through that point for Eversource.

And you couldn't change and go up and through the
transmission right-of-way with any proposed, you
know, distribution runs there.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. So during construction you're mostly going to use the existing road, it sounds like. And it's only for -- I hope I'm not mischaracterizing it, but mostly for the maintenance of the facility that you would be using the Gaylord Mountain access.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): That is -- that is correct.

That's not to say that it wouldn't be used during construction, but for the majority of it, yes. It would be the construction access off the existing vertical bridge driveway.

MR. EDELSON: Thank you for that.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): If I could, Mr. Edelson? I can get back to your question with regards to the -the DEEP comment letter. And I think this would also clarify Mr. Cunliffe's question potentially earlier.

The DEEP letter stated that the environmental assessment on page 22 states that the site was considered fully impervious with determining water

Unfortunately that's not exactly -runoff. that's not what our EA said. To be clear the EA said that on page 22 that the basin is designed to treat the water quality volume as defined by Appendix I, which assumes that the solar panels, roadways, gravel surfaces, transformer pads are effective impervious cover, and -- and that is in essence what -- what it is.

So it's not the entire site. It is really the solar panels for the purposes of calculating water quality volume.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. Well, you probably know a separate question, but we received some pretty dramatic video footage of the, what I would call the runoff and flooding of Gaylord Mountain Road from the site. Whereas I understand the video, or as I saw it, you know, just a large flow of water coming across the street which I would see as a safety issue for people driving. Even worse if you had icing related to all that water coming across.

So is it the intent of your design with the spreader that we were just talking about with Mr. Hannon, that that condition would be partly alleviated or completely alleviated from that kind of overflow?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. Edelson, is it possible to

clarify which specific videos you're referring to?

I believe there were two videos that were from

earlier this week. But there was also, if I

remember correctly, a video from earlier this

month. I do not have the exact dates in front of

me.

MR. EDELSON: It's the ones that were earlier this month. I think we received them within a week of the last public meeting -- is the one I'm referring to. Not the ones that we -- I think we saw two today that were submitted, but this is the ones from earlier.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Okay. So the --

MR. BALDWIN: Brad, before you get there -- just a point of order, Mr. Morissette. Those videos are not in evidence yet, but I think I have seen them as well. And I think Mr. Edelson accurately described them and adequately enough, certainly for Mr. Parsons to respond to this question, but I assume those might be coming in at our next hearing.

THE HEARING OFFICER: The two videos that were received today, you are correct.

But we'll let the Witness respond in light

that they will most likely be issued into evidence at a future date.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Okay. This is Mr. Parsons. So

I'm going to -- at this point in time I'm going to

specifically respond to what I believe Mr. Edelson

is referring to is a video received with regards

to 3 Hunting Ridge Road, and -- and the water flow

that -- that was shown on that property.

Am I still correct, Mr. Edelson?

MR. EDELSON: I think that's the one we got today, or today or yesterday. I'm referring to the one of a couple weeks ago. And if I remember correctly it was actually almost during the storm, versus the one that we saw today was either the day after, you know, it was blue sky.

The one I'm referring to it was, you know, it was raining and there was lots of water coming across Gaylord Mountain Road. It had nothing to do with Hunter Ridge. I understood it to be Gaylord Mountain.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Okay. Well, I think I can speak to the water that is coming across Gaylord Mountain Road there, and what -- what is occurring and what we feel that the improvements on this site will do there.

so first and foremost, I believe there is an existing problem on -- on Gaylord Mountain Road. That is evident and probably has been evident for -- for some time. The Town, from what we can tell did install -- and it's evident via the cuts in the asphalt across Gaylord Mountain Road; what appears to be a 12 or 15-inch HDP culvert pipe that drains out of the south corner of wetland three, which is directly adjacent to Gaylord Mountain Road itself.

So it is -- it is probably very evident that today Gaylord Mountain Road, that the flows in and around there inundate wetland three and that the cross culvert that the Town installed to help alleviate that flooding maybe has not functioned as greatly as they had anticipated. And as such, the wetland three gets inundated to a point where it will then likely overtop and continue in the direction where that exits the street.

So the installation of our -- our stormwater management basin I believe will help to alleviate some of that condition that is -- is seen there.

And that's mainly due to the fact that we are holding back some of the water and ultimately changing, changing the timing of the way the

entire drainage area and -- and drainage to that point in essence functions.

We are, you know, taking that which will allow for that wetland three and any inundated water along the side of the road to better drain through the existing culvert on the roadway by holding our water back slightly over time.

Again you're kind of changing the timing and changing the dynamics there. So holding back the site water that in essence would have gone into wetland three in that point, you're giving the other water that gets to that point time to move off and move away from that location before our site water discharges from the stormwater basin and ultimately reaches the location that it reaches today.

- MR. EDELSON: Would that water in your mind still go through that same culvert?
- THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes, it would, correct. It

MR. EDELSON: So there's different timing to it?

- would still -- our water would still go to wetland
 three as it does today and -- and ultimately to
- that culvert, just under a different timing.
 - MR. EDELSON: Okay. I think I got it. Let's see. So

wetland five has raised, you know, questions because of its proximity to the solar arrays. And I believe the last time you did speak to it, but I would appreciate it if you would kind of go through again the thinking of putting the arrays that close to a wetland.

And I say that because, you know, as far as
I'm aware every town in Connecticut has some
safety mechanism or safety theory about a buffer
between a wetland and a development, and this is
way short of that. Now we can say whatever we
want about a particular wetland, but a wetland is
a wetland -- is the way it's explained to me. And
therefore the Town's requirement should be adhered
to.

So if you go through the thinking of wetland five, why the solar array is -- I think it's 20 feet distance, minimum distance, I would appreciate that.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Certainly. So I think

there's a couple elements to your question. The

first I'll address is that, yes, the term -- that

most towns established an upland review area to

wetlands that serves as a buffer to protect the

functions and values provided by said wetland.

Obviously, that buffer and the wetland itself, that those -- those protections do not preclude development either in proximity or within wetlands. Certainly towns, the function -- or one of the functions of the inland wetlands commission is to review development in proximity within those upland review areas as well as within wetlands.

And similar to the charge of the Siting

Council, determine if the needs of the project and

if the resulting development will significantly

impact that wetland, and that is the key

terminology. And the terminology stated in

statute is if the development will result in a

significant negative impact to that wetland.

Certainly when you are providing direct permanent impacts to a wetland it would be hard to argue that you are not in some form or another resulting in a significant negative impact, however this project does not result in a direct permanent impact to wetland five.

To your point, we are providing, albeit a narrower buffer, it's still a buffer from our development to wetland five. Certainly, we are proposing tree clearing which will change the vegetative cover type of the wetland, but that

does not result in a permanent impact to the wetland resource as it stands.

To justify our reasoning behind why we felt that a smaller buffer than that, that is established either at a local level as provided, you know, by the upland review area -- I'll reiterate some of my comments from either previous testimony as well as the environmental assessment, which is that wetland five is an isolated wetland feature, obviously very small in nature -- (inaudible).

MR. EDELSON: Oh, lost you.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yeah. Unfortunately, you know, when I tap to different resources I drop for a second. My apologies. I just wanted to grab the exact dimensions of wetland five. And wetland five is approximately 2,500 square feet. So again in the grand scheme of things, a fairly small isolated wetland.

Because of the -- the nature of the size, its isolation and its space hydrology, which is it's fairly minimal, and upon my review and delineation of the wetlands it is highly transitional wetlands with variable seasonal hydrology.

It is very easily determined that it's likely

most years does not support the hydrology to be considered a wetland, however conservatively during peak flows and peak seasonal saturation it does appear that the seasonal high water table does reside within twelve inches of the growing surface.

And you do have, albeit a questionable -- you have a slight dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, which will have a decline. Because of all those features and the -- the position of that wetland in the watershed, it is not determined that that wetland five supports any functions and values at a principal or secondary level.

Because it's determined that it is not supporting any of those functioned values at an appreciable level, impacts within proximity, you know, in that buffer zone that we're referencing, the upland review area, is not likely to result in a significant impact, a negative impact to that, that wetland resource because it will not be diminishing the lack of function and values that it provides.

So hopefully that provides some clarification, though some of it was reiteration from previous testimony. But that was our

rationale behind why we feel it's justified to work in close proximity to that wetland.

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And in addition, obviously we have established a wetland protection program that will protect the wetland -- or it's the intent of it is to protect the wetland and institute an environmental monitor that will be passed with review in construction activities with the intent of protecting that wetland throughout the duration of that project who will be tasked with monitoring construction to ensure that proper protection protocols are installed and maintained in adjacent -- in proximity to that wetland, as well as that all contractors on site are trained and aware of the location of that wetland, the sensitivity of that wetland, and proper procedures when working in proximity to that wetland to prevent unintentional impacts.

MR. EDELSON: Well, I appreciate that. As you know, one of the issues we have is that you are within a watershed that is looking for high-quality water. And high-quality water needs soils that can receive the water, rainfall and filter that through.

And I'm just kind of -- I guess I'm wondering

much like you were willing to reduce the footprint -- or I shouldn't say footprint, but reduce the amount of solar arrays to provide more shading or more trees for visual buffering, if we should be thinking about a bigger buffer around that wetland? And I'll just leave that for your consideration at this point.

I wanted to move on to -- I think it's interrogatory 62. And if you don't mind, let me get that in front of me so I can make sure I'm saying it correctly.

I think I've got the right one here. Yeah. So the last paragraph -- and I think this is in the interrogatory page 43, the last paragraph kind of confused me a little bit. It said the removal of trees and brush will be limited to flush cutting leaving the root systems undisturbed. This along with the predrilled ground screw supports will allow the installation to be completed with little or no change in the preconstruction site conditions.

And that just seemed to me like a very -- I don't know, bold statement. Like we're going to have all this work done, trucks and everything else moving around, people moving around. And to

say that the site conditions are not going to
change -- maybe it's a definitional thing, but it
would seem to me the site conditions are changing
pretty dramatically. What am I missing?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): I think the -- the intent of
that statement, Mr. Edelson -- this is
Mr. Parsons -- is that there would be no -- no

So the pre -- well that, that was really -the intent of that statement was that we're not,
you know, changing grade within the array area and
we are doing as much as possible to limit the
amount of -- of soil disturbance.

MR. EDELSON: Well, thank you. That clarifies that.

The tree commission made a comment regarding harvesting the trees versus creating woodchips.

And they seem to be concerned about going to woodchips versus, I guess, whole logging.

Can you speak to why you made the decision to go with woodchips, if that's still the case? Is it an economic decision? Well, what's the driver there?

Matt, you're muted.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Am I on now?

MR. EDELSON: Yeah.

grading.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Perfect. I'll start the response and then John Bamman who's on the line can maybe speak to and further clarify if I speak out of turn.

But the -- the intent of, or you know, the proposal is to still do full tree harvests. The intent is not to shift a hundred percent of the material on site, although that would be primarily left up to the clearing contractor, but there is certainly usable timber on the site.

Based on my timber crews, you know, while there is a large portion of the -- the appreciable saw timber on site that may not be used as, you know, for high, high-value wood products, there's certainly enough that it would behoove whatever clearing contractor is out there to harvest, full-tree harvest some of them and -- and you know, sell it off where feasible as -- as timber products.

What those timber products go into is obviously beyond our -- our control, but certainly the intent is not to fully woodchip everything that gets cleared on site.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. So I mean, they took what you were planning on doing I think and maybe extrapolated

that to be the whole site or all the trees, as opposed to a more judicious approach of where it makes sense that the tree contractor will take out the whole tree.

- THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yeah. That -- I think that's correct.
- MR. EDELSON: Okay. So my last question is just to find out with regard to the site and its impact on the Regional Water Authority.

Have you been approached at all? Or are you aware that the Regional Water Authority would consider buying this property, or has ever considered buying this property because of its value to the watershed? Anybody from Gaylord Mountain aware of that?

- THE WITNESS (Nicolas): This is Jenny. I'm not aware of that Regional Water Authority approaching to purchase this land.
- MR. EDELSON: And again just to be clear, you will be leasing the land. So you wouldn't be in a position to sell it. Correct?
- THE WITNESS (Nicolas): That's correct.
 - MR. EDELSON: Okay. Mr. Chairman, that's all the questions I have and I might just suggest this might be a good time for a break.

1 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Edelson. That's a 2 great idea. Why don't we take a 15-minute break 3 or 14-minute break and reconvene at 3:45. 4 Thank you. 5 6 (Pause: 3:31 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.) 7 8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. We're ready to go back 9 onto the record. I have some questions for the 10 Petitioner, and I would like to start with the 11 Siting Council's first set of interrogatories and 12 starting with response to number four, having to 13 do with virtual net metering. 14 Could someone describe what virtual net 15 metering is for the record? 16 THE WITNESS (Kapur): Amol Kapur from DSD. I'll take 17 that. I'll give my best shot here. 18 So virtual net metering, the way that we 19 understand it is it's a program that the -- the 20 State has that allows a solar system, as long as 21 it qualifies, to virtually allocate monetary 22 credits to specific post-utility accounts. 23 In order to qualify for virtual net metering 24 credits you have to be one of either three types 25 of utility accounts: a public entity account, a

1 municipality or a town or a county, a state entity 2 or a state agency, or an agricultural firm. And 3 as long as you fall under one of those buckets and 4 the -- the project qualifies for net metering you 5 can receive credits on your utility bill from the 6 solar system. 7 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Just a followup. 8 essentially you're getting a one-for-one kilowatt 9 hour credit for the host facilities? 10 THE WITNESS (Kapur): Correct. It's not so much 11 volumetric. It's monetary. So the kilowatt hour 12 is -- is a credit that's turned into a dollar 13 amount on your utility bill. 14 THE HEARING OFFICER: Based on kilowatt hours, though? 15 THE WITNESS (Kapur): Yes. Yes. 16 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Moving onto question 35, I 17 was a little confused by the comment relating to 18 the interconnection agreement. 19 Well, maybe it wasn't 35. 20 Anyways, my question is that I saw somewhere 21 relating to the interconnection agreement that 22 Southern Connecticut State University was a party

THE WITNESS (Kapur): This is Amol from DSD. They --

I wouldn't think they would need to be.

to the agreement. Did I just misunderstand that?

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they're not party to the interconnection agreement.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. I didn't think they would be. I just wanted to make sure that was clear.

Okay. Moving onto question 44, having to do with the wells. Where are the wells located, and how far are they from the project?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. Morissette, this is Brad

Parsons. I don't believe we have an actual

physical location of any of the wells.

However, they would be, you know, ideally
the -- the same distance or -- or a little greater
than the distance of any of the limits of
disturbance on the project from the -- from the
property line.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Correct. And there are no -there are no known wells located on the property.
The only known wells are private wells associated
with the residencies along Gaylord Mountain Road,
or to the south off of Hunting Ridge Road. And
those being on private properties, we do not have
exact locations of those -- but Mr. Parsons would
be correct saying they would be in excess of the
minimum distance from our project to those
property boundaries.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So they could be across
the street, across Gaylord Road -- Gaylord

Mountain Road would probably be the closest
distance if they were there?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Correct.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. All right. In the response to 44 it indicates that the topsoil is 8 to 12 inches, and the glacial till is 3 to 12 feet and the bedrock is 5 to 10 feet. And it goes on to say that the piles for the structures to hold the panels would go down approximately ten feet.

So what did you get into the bedrock area where some of the well water may be filtering from?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): This is Mr. Parsons. So with regards to -- to any of the ground screws going into bedrock, again those would likely go in, you know, maybe a few feet into the -- the top surface of that bedrock.

However, it is -- it is our understanding in most cases within the state of Connecticut that any drinking wells are -- are drilled to a much deeper depth, upwards and over a hundred feet in depth to the level of the actual groundwater aquifer.

1 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Do we know what that is in this area? 2 3 THE WITNESS (Parsons): I do not, sir. 4 THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Gustafson, do you have any 5 idea? 6 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I do not. 7 THE HEARING OFFICER: Well, I would like to know what 8 the typical well in this area is drilled to. Ιf we could have that as a late file? 9 10 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes, sir. 11 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Okay. Moving on to 12 question 51. Okay. In the second paragraph where 13 there's a response, in the second to the last 14 sentence it says, additionally surface runoff currently does not infiltrate the soils of the 15 16 project area, and thus would not recharge the 17 groundwater associated with this drinking water 18 aquifer. 19 So that statement says, runoff currently. 20 What does that mean, after the project is built? 21 Does it still apply? 22 THE WITNESS (Parsons): I would say that that is --23 that it would still apply. I would also state 24 that I think the intent of that statement was to 25

say that it does not significantly recharge the

groundwater. I mean, obviously there is some infiltration associated with any soil, but with the slopes and the underlying glacial till and -- and bedrock it is not something that is -- was considered in, you know, a significant piece in this portion of the -- the watershed and on this site.

So -- but as such, the -- in its final condition with the site functioning more like a meadow, the same, essentially the same type of infiltration would be able to occur on site as does today.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you for that clarification.

Okay. Moving on to question 64, I've got a

question for -- we talked a little bit earlier

about the culvert, and that today it's not

functioning as the Town probably intended it to.

Has there been any discussion about fixing that culvert with the Town to ensure that it operates properly if under a condition where it's needed it would be fully operational?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): There's not been any specific conversation with the Town and the full upsizing of that culvert at this time. It -- it gets a little more complicated when you just look to

potentially upsize a culvert in this case.

That would need to be reviewed on a more, you know, larger and -- and global basis versus what our stormwater report has -- has analyzed. I mean, our stormwater report is analyzing a specific discharge point to that watershed, which is pretty much wetland three and just to the west of that existing culvert.

So you know, you would have to understand a little bit more of the entire watershed associated with that existing culvert and what upsizing that culvert would potentially do overall to the watershed. By upsizing any type of culvert you could actually introduce more flows at, you know, at a specific time point to -- to other places of the watershed.

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right. So your basic assumption is, is that there's no need to fix the culvert because all the stormwater will be contained within the site, and that's specifically up to a hundred-year storm discharge?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): With regards to this project specifically?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Yeah.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): I would -- I would state that,

you know, there's no need to upsize that culvert. With regards to how it functions and the -- with the Town and the existing roadway system and the drainage? I -- I couldn't answer that question. That would be a question for the Town.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Fair enough. Okay.

Moving onto the phot sims in attachment one.

THE WITNESS (Nicolas): If I might -- sorry. If I might add? This is Jenny with DSD. Just on that question?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes.

THE WITNESS (Nicolas): I just want to note we did
reach out to the Town Mayor and to Dan Kops the
Town Planner multiple -- on multiple occasions
just to go through the site plans. And I think as
Brad mentioned, you know, to also maybe just
discuss the culvert and how it relates to the
Town.

But we just never received a response back from the Mayor in having a further discussion on that.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Okay. Moving to the photo sims, proposed photo one. In the center of that photograph there's that gray area. Could you explain what that represents?

1 THE WITNESS (Libertine): Pardon me for the delay. 2 That's the -- the gravel level spreader coming off 3 of the berm that is surrounding the stormwater 4 basin. So the basin is primarily vegetated on 5 the -- on the, I'll call it, the -- the downslope 6 edge of that, but there will be some control. 7 And so that is to represent the gravel level 8 spreader that is part of that feature. 9 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So there, they are 10 actually panels in front of the level spreader, 11 and then there's the basin? 12 THE WITNESS (Libertine): I'm having some technical 13 difficulties. I apologize. 14 THE WITNESS (Parsons): It should be that the heading 15 from west to -- to east on the site with Gaylord 16 Mountain Road being on the far east, that you 17 would have the solar panels, the stormwater basin, 18 the outlet level spreader and then additionally --19 as long as I'm looking at the correct photo you're 20 referencing, Mr. Morissette, there is also the 21 riprap swale and plunge pool that is right 22 adjacent to Gaylord Mountain Road. THE WITNESS (Libertine): And just for clarification --23 and I apologize. It took me a while for -- to get 24 25 some resolution on my computer here. I'm

experiencing some technical difficulties.

One of the things we tried to show or depict in that photograph, or in that simulation was that area of the solar arrays that appear to be in front of that gray area that you pointed out,

Mr. Morissette, that's outlined in red because that is really to depict where the actual arrays are behind the berm that is surrounding the stormwater detention basin.

so it's a little confusing without an explanation, but as you can see we call out that that's the location of the solar panels beyond. So that is just to represent that it's actually at a lower elevation as the eye is looking at it. So if you want to use some imagination you can eliminate everything that's outlined in red, and that would actually be behind the features that we're trying to depict there.

So I apologize. It is a little bit confusing.

- THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. That's very helpful.

 Thank you.
- THE WITNESS (Libertine): Yeah, so those solar panels are not in front or are not between the road and the stormwater basin. They're actually behind it.

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    THE HEARING OFFICER: So actually you may not even see
         those on the left and on the right?
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    THE WITNESS (Libertine): That's -- that's
4
         correct and --
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    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): This is Matthew Gustafson.
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         If you -- if you scroll up from that, to the --
7
         just the previous photo simulation, photo one,
8
         that shows what you will actually be --
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    THE WITNESS (Libertine): Correct.
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    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): -- seeing without the
11
         depiction of what's behind the berm.
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    THE HEARING OFFICER: Very good. That's very helpful.
13
         Okay. Staying with the photo sims, moving onto
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         photo three I was a little confused by the third
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         photo of photo three, Huntington Ridge Road, the
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         approximate location of panels. Now is that the
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         same situation where it's really on the other side
18
         of the trees?
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    THE WITNESS (Libertine): That that is correct.
20
         again, what we tried to do is to show this is a
21
         very -- the way the site has been designed, it's
22
         not going to be highly visible from a lot of
         public locations. And so what we wanted to is to
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24
         demonstrate a straight photo simulation.
25
              And as you can see in that, that second
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representation of -- or it would be the first proposed conditions along Huntington Ridge Road and the cul-de-sac, there's some opening in the forest that you'd see through there, but certainly when trees are vegetated there's not a lot of visibility.

And the -- you're right, that the solar arrays themselves are actually at a lower elevation than where you would be standing. So again, we tried to represent what would be beyond what's in the view that we're depicting in that third shot. So yes, it's the same, same situation.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Great. Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Libertine): You're welcome.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. I'm going to switch to the late-file exhibits. We talked at length about exhibit -- excuse me for a second.

Exhibit 2, and this is the exhibit that's going to be updated, but I think I'll hold off on my questions until the revised exhibit is submitted. I think it will be helpful for my questions.

And then my final comment actually has to do -- we have already had some discussion on the

30 to 60 days for stabilization. And I agree with some of the comments that have been made already in having to do with I think where we're heading is a full growing season, i.e., the spring or the fall for site stabilization. And I believe the answer -- or the response to that discussion was that the Petitioner would be willing to do something like that.

Is that correct? Did I hear that right?

THE WITNESS (Nicolas): This is Jenny. Yeah, that's correct.

- THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank you. All right.

 That's all the questions I have.
- THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. Morissette, this is

 Mr. Parsons. Just to kind of clarify that

 statement with regards to -- to a full growing

 season.
- THE HEARING OFFICER: Uh-huh?
 - THE WITNESS (Parsons): Is there a possible way to clarify what -- what the Council is thinking and what would, you know, define the potential requirements of -- of a full growing season?

 THE HEARING OFFICER: Well, we have defined it in a couple ways, and I'm not suggesting we define it in this way. There's a full year as a growing

season, or the summer season or the fall season.

And the month associated with that I don't have offhand, but it would be either one of those. So for your schedule I think the spring would be the appropriate growing season.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yeah, and that's part of where my question is -- is lying there -- is a little bit of, if the site is, you know, I believe the seeding window -- and I'm going a hundred percent from memory right now -- is April 1st through June 15th. That's -- that's really, you know, the seeding window of -- of a site.

And so if that site were, say, planted towards the -- the end of April and seeded at that point in time and is, you know, established by June 15th, does that still constitute a full, full growing season? And that, that's why I was looking for it, versus if the site was seeded on May 15th, what then constitutes the full -- the full growing season? I think that's the rationale for the question.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I don't think that would constitute a full growing season, but not having what the previous definitions were in front of me, unfortunately I can't answer that question.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Okay.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Moving on. We'll continue with cross-examination of the petitioner by South Regional Water Authority Attorney McDermott.

MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. RWA has no questions for the Petitioner.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney McDermott.

We'll continue with cross-examination of this

Petitioner by Sean O'Sullivan. Mr. O'Sullivan?

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Morissette.

I just want to say thank you to Executive Director Bachman and the Honorable Commissioners for this privilege to ask questions and cross-examine the Petitioner.

So I do want to state that we to take this very serious in our neighborhood. We realize that this is the appropriate venue for this, for this application. Our contention is, is that it's inappropriate for the site. So I don't want anything to be misconstrued in that matter, but thank you.

So I do have some questions I would like to start about the access road which affects myself and my neighbors the most.

Can you tell me, how long is the access road

1	at the southeast corner of the property before it
2	takes a 90 degree right-hand turn? And you can be
3	approximate.
4	THE WITNESS (Parsons): It's approximate this is
5	Brad persons. It's approximately 250 to 300 feet,
6	Mr. O'Sullivan.
7	MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. And how close is that proposed
8	access road to the southern property line?
9	THE WITNESS (Parsons): The edge of the proposed so
10	the southern edge of the proposed access road is
11	approximately 28 feet at it's closest point to the
12	southern property line.
13	MR. O'SULLIVAN: Thank you. How close is that road to
14	the wetlands at the base of the hill on Gaylord
15	Mountain Road?
16	THE WITNESS (Parsons): Approximately at pretty much
17	its closest point following the easterly property
18	line along Gaylord Mountain Road, you're looking
19	at around 162 feet to the start of wetland three.
20	MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. And then how far is the
21	equipment pad to that wetlands? I believe that's
22	wetlands four. Right wetland three?
23	THE WITNESS (Parsons): Wetland three, or just to be
24	clear, Mr. O'Sullivan
25	MR. O'SULLIVAN: The one along Gaylord Mountain Road.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): The one along Gaylord Mountain Road? Okay. That's wetland three.

From the edge of the northeasterly corner of

that, of the proposed equipment pad to the -- to wetland three is approximately 275 feet.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: From what I read in the application your inverted step-up transformers are located at each equipment pad; will use oil for cooling.

Where will that oil run if it leaks?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): I have to understand whether or not there is secondary containment within the proposed trans -- transformer. Ideally if there was secondary containment it would be contained within the transformer itself.

If for whatever reason it were not to be contained in that transformer, based on the -- the grading there, depending on where it actually sits, it could either end up in the stormwater basin or potentially in and down the access road.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. Also where will --

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): This is Matthew Gustafson.

If I may clarify a point in that question? The oil proposed to be used in those structures is a biodegradable oil as well. And obviously, the -- the intent of the manufacturer is that those,

those structures will -- are not intended to leak,
or not built to leak.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Where will the five proposed

distribution poles go on the property? Are those going on the access road?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): That is correct, sir. They run along the southern side of the access road.

- MR. O'SULLIVAN: And all five will be on the southern access? And how far would they be from the border from the property line?
- THE WITNESS (Parsons): They would be approximately
 28 feet as well. They're proposed right on the
 edge of that proposed access road.
- MR. O'SULLIVAN: All right. So again, I have a question here. Do you agree that there is an elevated risk that the wetland at the base of the hill will be degraded by sediment in view of the steep slopes and floatable fine-textured soil and high seasonal groundwater table; also that soil situation at or near the surface after several successive rain storms makes soils especially prone to erode even during moderate intensity rainstorm?
- THE WITNESS (Parsons): Just to clarify. Are you talking pre or -- or post construction?

MR. O'SULLIVAN: This would be post -- with the access road, which the neighbors will consider that a major, major erosion hazard to that wetland.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): So the -- well, I guess what

I'll -- I'll say is a post-construction situation

per the Connecticut DEEP's stormwater general

permit, a site cannot be considered stabilized

until there is no active -- active erosion on

site.

So it is our understanding that in a, you know, post-construction condition we would not see erosion on site here. And additionally, additionally the runoff from -- from the access road is currently being directed, or some of that is being directed towards the swale on the -- the northeast side, or the north side of the access road and ultimately to a plunge pool prior to wetland three.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: So the neighbors that see this, again, this road as a major erosion hazard, will you be willing to move the road to the north end of the proposed site to preserve the wetlands?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): This is Matthew Gustafson.

Because of the extent of wetland three, moving the road to the north would result in direct impacts

and unavoidable degradation to wetland three, which is why it's currently proposed in the location that is.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): There's -- just to add to that,

Mr. O'Sullivan, there is -- from the edge of

wetland three to the north, to that specific north

property line along Gaylord Mountain Road there's

only about 30 feet of width.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Can you move the equipment pads up to the north end of your construction access road if you maintain it there?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): I don't believe so, because it's providing -- it really comes down to the -- the interconnection with the -- the utility at that point in time. And they have certain requirements with regards to how far you are from your -- from your interconnection point and where that, those utility poles are located there.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. So moving on.

Mr. Gustafson said that on November 17th that the wetland regulations regarding the hundred-foot buffer are arbitrary. Why are they arbitrary to you and not everybody else? Why is this different from other projects that have had to comply with these regulations?

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    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I think I would request some
2
         clarification without the context, the full
3
         context of my testimony. I'm not sure --
4
    MR. BALDWIN: Mr. O'Sullivan --
5
    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): -- how I would --
6
    MR. O'SULLIVAN: It's in the minutes.
7
    MR. BALDWIN: Mr. O'Sullivan, do you have a transcript
8
         citation we can pull up real quickly?
9
    MR. O'SULLIVAN: It was on page 103 in the transcript.
10
              I just had to turn the heat down.
11
              Are you looking up the transcript?
12
    MR. BALDWIN:
                  I am.
13
    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes, sorry. Bear with me.
14
         Can you better direct to what's on that page. I'm
15
         having difficulty finding it.
16
    MR. O'SULLIVAN: It's on my computer.
17
    MR. BALDWIN: It's actually on page 102, Matt.
18
    THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yeah, I found it now.
19
         you, yeah. Page 102. The intent of my statement
20
         not that -- was not that I consider wetland
21
         buffers to be arbitrary, but that the -- but the
22
         posting of the question was that the Council was
23
         trying to establish a buffer.
24
              And that that buffer, without proper -- or
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         consideration of the intent of that buffer may be
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arbitrary in just picking a buffer zone that is commonly accepted at various regulatory levels.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. O'Sullivan, if I could -- I could also add? I think I added to -- to that statement as well that Connecticut DEEP -actually DEP at the time in the late 'nineties established a guidance document for municipalities which was in regards to the upland review area.

And in that document it actually states that state agencies including DEEP does not actually recognize the -- the upland review area.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: So the next question I have is, why do you think you can build this project so close to the wetlands when I couldn't do that, and no one else in the town of Hamden could do that? Hamden has a hundred-foot requirement as well.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Certainly I cannot speak to your ability or your desire to build within and approximate to wetlands.

But as I stated previously today, that hundred-foot upland review area does not prohibit development within wetlands in the municipality of Hamden or anywhere in the state of Connecticut. It is simply a review, review buffer where the local inland wetlands commissions can take

jurisdiction on review of the project. It is at that point that their -- their task, or their goal is to assess whether those impacts will result in significant negative impacts to the wetland resource in question.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: I'm going to move onto my next question. It has to deal with who we're dealing with here. So when you first notified the adjacent property owners of your plans you identified yourselves in a letter to all of us as Distributed Solar Development, LLC, but you're applying as Gaylord Mountain Solar Project 2019, LLC.

Who are we really dealing with here?

THE WITNESS (Kapur): I Amol Kapur from DSD. So

Distributed Solar Development is the parent

company of our firm, and we're a solar developer

based in New York.

Gaylord Mountain, LLC, that's a project company that we wholly own. And just to go a step further, the way these transactions are -- are typically structured is a project company will own the -- the solar system, but ultimately the company that owns that, that project company is Distributed Solar Development, so DSD.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: So you'll see the videos of the water runoff from my backyard from Gaylord Mountain Road. So who do we call when the water is washing out our backyards and our septic systems? Who do we reach out to?

THE WITNESS (Nicolas): This is Jenny. You would reach out to Distributed Solar Development and our own MT will be monitoring this should this -- should some issue arise.

But I think what's important to point out is that, as Amol mentioned, you know, DSD is coming in and proposing the site to develop and wants to be good neighbors, but we will also be owning and operating the system. So it's in our best interest as well to make sure that there are no issues on site.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Mr. O'Sullivan, this is Brad

Parsons. Just to further clarify things here, you

know, in our -- in our review and analysis of the

drainage areas associated with the -- the project

and the overall site which includes reviewing

where the -- the water goes and -- and comes

around the site and where the water from our site

leaves; in reviewing that, that analysis, you

know, the contours in this case show us that

almost no water from the Gaylord Mountain site, our property, actually leaves our property and enters the -- any properties to -- to the south. The contours run basically parallel to Gaylord Mountain Road both on Huntington Ridge and on the -- the site here.

Furthermore, I would say that, you know, there is some -- some off-site drainage that is as a result of what we saw from Eversource's construction along the right-of-way that has actually probably helped the situation, because it is directing additional water to the Gaylord Mountain Road site, our -- our subject property here, down that access road.

And that can be reviewed on our -- within our drainage report. And it is -- you can look at the figures EDA-1, which shows that full area of the site, and the area even south and west of the site that flow -- flow to us.

So again, I don't -- from what I've seen and what we've analyzed here it does not appear that any water is, from our site is actually leaving the site and -- and heading onto any of the Huntington Ridge properties.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Have you seen the video yet that I

1 submitted? 2 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Was that the video from 3 3 Hunting Ridge Road? 4 MR. O'SULLIVAN: Five Hunting Ridge? 5 THE WITNESS (Parsons): Or 5 Hunting Ridge? Yes, I 6 have seen that video, sir. 7 MR. O'SULLIVAN: And that water is coming off of 360 Gaylord Mountain Road. It washes out. 8 You'll 9 notice on the back, on your maps you'll see a 10 white line on the back, at the end of property. 11 I had to dig 160-foot trench and my neighbor 12 and to continue it for the water runoff. 13 constantly washes out on my backyard. When the 14 snowpack melts I look for trout in that stream. 15 THE WITNESS (Parsons): I would say that I don't 16 believe I've actually seen a video from your yard, sir. I believe that the video I saw was from 3 17 18 Huntington Ridge Road, possibly looking north 19 towards your --20 MR. O'SULLIVAN: All right. That's a different video. 21 THE WITNESS (Parsons): But again, when I look at that, 22 that drainage area that is draining through that 23 area that was shown, all of that is coming from 24 areas on Huntington Ridge Road. 25 Mr. Morissette, could I make a request of MR. BALDWIN:

Mr. O'Sullivan? I realize he just got into the docket and that's fine, and fully understandable.

To the extent that there will be continual references to certain videos that we may or may not have seen already, it might be helpful if following the hearing today we could get copies of all of those videos that Mr. O'Sullivan is referring to so that we can, you know, have a look at them to make sure that -- I just want to make sure our witnesses are looking at the same videos that Mr. O'Sullivan is referencing. It would just make it easier to respond to his questions.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes, although those videos I believe were received today. And we will be admitting them into the record probably at the next hearing. And at that point Mr. O'Sullivan will be available for cross-examination on those videos.

So to the extent that the videos need to be discussed today, if the parties could reserve those questions and comments until they're actually into evidence that would be appreciated.

Does that work for you, Mr. Baldwin?

MR. BALDWIN: It would. Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

And if we could just get those well enough in

advance of the next hearing that would be helpful.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney Baldwin.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. I had some questions about your virtual net metering agreement and I see that you signed that back in November 2090. I did obtain a copy of it through the Freedom of Information request. And I see that it was signed as Gaylord Mountain Solar Project 2019, LLC, with the Connecticut state colleges and university systems.

Again, why didn't you identify yourself as

Gaylord Mountain Solar Project when you told us

you were in partnership with Southern Connecticut?

THE WITNESS (Kapur): This is Amol from -- Amol Kapur

from DSD.

I don't think I understand the question.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: You know, some of the neighbors feel

we were deceived. We want to know who we're

dealing with. We want to know who to call.

You're changing your name. Today you're GMS.

Last time you were DSD.

- MR. BALDWIN: Mr. O'Sullivan?
- MR. O'SULLIVAN: It's very concerning to the neighborhood.
 - MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, I think Mr. Kapur answered that question when Mr. O'Sullivan asked

1 it last time. We talked about the project entity 2 that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DSD. So I 3 think that question has been asked and answered. 4 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes it has, unfortunately. 5 Mr. O'Sullivan, if you could move on? 6 MR. O'SULLIVAN: Absolutely. With the virtual net 7 metering agreement why did you not ask the Town of 8 Hamden if they would be interested in it? The 9 Town of Hamden can certainly benefit from 10 something like that, so why weren't they asked? 11 THE WITNESS (Kapur): This is Amol Kapur from DSD. 12 the origination of the virtual net metering 13 agreement was through a public RFP that was issued 14 by the State. 15 MR. O'SULLIVAN: And the State responds to RFPs, awards 16 them before projects are completed? 17 THE WITNESS (Kapur): I'm sorry? Could you repeat 18 that? 19 MR. O'SULLIVAN: You said it was awarded by an RFP, and 20 I see that was in your application. I just don't 21 understand why the State would award an RFP to a 22 project that has not even been approved yet? 23 THE WITNESS (Kapur): Amol Kapur from DSD. Very standard project for -- for the award from an RFP 24 25 to having first to give you sort of the path to go

1 develop a project, and not the other way around. 2 You -- you need to have a qualified virtual net 3 metering customer in order to have a project. 4 MR. O'SULLIVAN: All right. I want to ask you about 5 your lease on the property. Do you have a signed 6 lease for the property? Or do you just have an 7 option to lease if this project is approved? 8 THE WITNESS (Kapur): Amol Kapur from DSD. We have an 9 executed lease agreement with the site owner. 10 MR. O'SULLIVAN: So you're stuck to that agreement 11 whether this project is approved or not? 12 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, the actual terms of that 13 agreement are not really relevant to this 14 proceeding -- but you know, I think Amol, if you 15 want to answer Mr. O'Sullivan's question. 16 But I don't know how much further we want to 17 go down this road? 18 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes, I would request that the 19 question be responded to for informational 20 purposes only. And then we need to move off the 21 questioning on this topic. 22 MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. So if this project is not 23 approved what are your plans for the property? 24 THE WITNESS (Kapur): Amol Kapur from DSD. We wouldn't 25 have any plans for the property at that point.

1	MR. O	'SULLIVAN: So you just continue to pay the lease?
2	THE W	ITNESS (Kapur): Amol Kapur from DSD. We would
3		we'd look to see if there were contractual or
4	:	mitigants for us to to terminate the lease.
5	MR. O	'SULLIVAN: So I think one of the commissioners,
6	:	Mr. Edelson asked about your construction
7	(deadline is January 22nd. What happens if that
8	(deadline is not met?
9		What happens to the project then?
10	THE W	ITNESS (Nicolas): This is Jenny with DSD. We
11		have the opportunity to get an extension so we can
12		continue with this project.
13	MR. O	'SULLIVAN: Okay. And who do you need that
14	(extension from?
15	THE W	ITNESS (Nicolas): This is Jenny from DSD. We
16	:	need the extension sorry. From PURA, the
17		the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority.
18	MR. O	'SULLIVAN: And how likely are they to grant that
19		extension?
20	THE W	ITNESS (Nicolas): I can't speak on behalf of
21		PURA, but we have had projects receive extension
22		from them in the past.
23	MR. O	'SULLIVAN: Okay. And then I just have one last
24	(question here for you. Are you familiar with the
25		Governor's council on climate change, the GC3, the

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forest subgroup of the working and natural lands working group. Are you familiar with that?

THE WITNESS (Parsons): Yes, we are.

THE WITNESS (Kapur): Yes.

THE WITNESS (Nicolas): Yes.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. And you would know that the forest subgroup of the Governor's task force on climate change researched and prepared a detailed report on forests which does not recommend using mature forests sites for solar facilities in view of their value for carbon sequestration, air pollution filtering and associate health benefits, cooling, as well as for wildlife, property values and spiritual and psychological health.

So if you're aware of that, why do you think

you just ignored this recommendation? THE WITNESS (Nicolas): This is Jenny with DSD. take a first stab at it maybe, but in looking at the GC-3 report, two of the recommendations that are made are to ensure that impacts upon forests as they're habitats and other natural climate solutions and priorities, wetland soils, reverse farmland, et cetera, are considered at every level.

And I think that we have considered the impacts at every level, and we go through that in our environmental assessment. And one of the other recommendations that's made in this report is that it's not practical to protect all forested areas from conversions, and periodic natural disturbances may also result in temporary forest losses.

So I think this report is with the understanding that the goal is to protect forested areas, but that's not necessarily practical in all cases.

But I'm sure Matt can add more to that.

THE WITNESS (Parsons): One other thing I'd like to add, Mr. O'Sullivan, before Matt maybe answers that is this petition was actually submitted to the Council on August 7th of -- of this year. The draft of the four sub -- subgroups, that draft report was not issued for public comment until 9/11 of this year.

So over a month after our application was submitted to -- to the Council and it was -- that report was also not finalized until I believe, it looks like it was -- the final report was received on November 6th of -- of 2020.

1 MR. O'SULLIVAN: So that was my final question. do believe that my expert witness will be able to 2 3 talk at the next meeting. 4 Is that correct, Commissioners? 5 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes, for our next session both 6 you and your expert witness will be available for 7 cross-examination by the parties. 8 MR. O'SULLIVAN: Okay. Thank you. 9 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 10 MR. O'SULLIVAN: And thank you for this opportunity. Ι 11 do appreciate it, Commissioners. 12 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. O'Sullivan. 13 Okay. We will continue with the appearance 14 of the Intervenors, South Central Connecticut 15 Regional Water Authority. 16 Will the Intervener present it's witness 17 panel for the purpose of taking the oath? Attorney Bachman will administer the oath. 18 19 MR. McDERMOTT: Good afternoon. Bruce McDermott from 20 Murtha Cullina on behalf of the South Central 21 Connecticut Regional Water Authority. We have one 22 witness today, Mr. Morissette. 23 John Hudak, and he is -- was online the last 24 I checked, and is available to be sworn by 25 Attorney Bachman.

1 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 2 J O H N HUDAK, called as a witness, being first duly sworn 3 4 by the Executive Director, was examined and 5 testified under oath as follows: 6 7 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Hudak, did you prepare or assist in 8 the preparation of the RWA exhibits? 9 identification, number one is the RWA motion to 10 intervene dated September 21st; and number two is 11 the prefiled testimony of you dated November 9, 12 2020. 13 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes, that's correct. 14 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any changes or 15 revisions to either of those documents? 16 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I do not. 17 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you adopt those as the RWA's 18 exhibits in this proceeding? 19 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I do. 20 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. 21 Mr. Morissette, I ask that the two exhibits 22 be admitted into evidence and that Mr. Hudak is 23 available for cross-examination. 24 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney McDermott. 25 Does any party or intervener object to the

1 admission of RWA's exhibits? Attorney Baldwin? 2 MR. BALDWIN: No objection. 3 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. 4 Mr. O'Sullivan? 5 MR. O'SULLIVAN: No objection. 6 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. The exhibits are 7 hereby admitted. 8 We will begin with cross-examination of RWA 9 by the Council beginning with Mr. Cunliffe. 10 Thank you, Mr. Morissette. MR. CUNLIFFE: 11 How does the RWA acquire property or 12 development rights, and how would these properties 13 be ranked? 14 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Well, we do it in a number of 15 different ways. We've done pretty simple 16 acquisitions. We've done partnerships with others 17 like the land trust or -- or municipalities and 18 we've also purchased conservation easements. 19 We do have a prioritization matrix where we 20 can rank properties, but there's a lot that goes, 21 you know, that's just a tool. There's a lot that 22 goes into each individual case in -- in terms of 23 assessing the value, assessing the economics of 24 So it's -- it's really case-by-case. it. 25 MR. CUNLIFFE: So the RWA doesn't necessarily shop,

1 let's say, abutting properties if they have a 2 particular issue? 3 THE WITNESS (Hudak): We're typically opportunistic. 4 So you know, if a property goes on the market 5 we're often actually approached by property owners 6 who are interested in preserving their land. 7 we will negotiate over a period of time. 8 Sometimes it can be a very involved process, but 9 yeah, we do it in a variety of different ways. 10 MR. CUNLIFFE: And you're not aware that the vertical 11 bridge had property available? 12 THE WITNESS (Hudak): To my knowledge we have not been 13 approached or engaged in any negotiations. 14 MR. CUNLIFFE: And your prefiled testimony indicated 15 that a solar facility was built within a disturbed 16 area on a well field in 2015. Did RWA consider 17 restoring the disturbed area to a forest to 18 enhance water quality? 19 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes. Actually the area was a 20 formal gravel pit near a well field, and very 21 sandy soils, flat. And there was in the late 22 'eighties, early 'nineties there was an attempt at 23 planting white pines. It did not go well. 24 the trees that did grow were stunted. Many died 25 from deer browse and drought. There was really no

1 natural regeneration going on. 2 And much of the site was actually colonized 3 by invasives like autumn olives. 4 MR. CUNLIFFE: And what is the ground cover at the 5 solar facility now? 6 THE WITNESS (Hudak): It is, I believe, grass. 7 MR. CUNLIFFE: Those are my questions, Mr. Morissette. 8 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Cunliffe. 9 We will now continue with cross-examination 10 by Mr. Harder. 11 MR. HARDER: Yes. Thank you. Reviewing the last 12 question that Mr. Cunliffe asked, or the subject 13 of that; the solar facility that you mentioned, 14 what's the size of that facility? 15 THE WITNESS (Hudak): It's one megawatt. 16 MR. HARDER: So roughly what land --17 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I think it's about five acres. 18 MR. HARDER: Okay. Are there other, other than systems 19 that may have been constructed on buildings, are 20 there other -- and also other than residential 21 systems, are there other larger solar facilities 22 that you're aware of within the watershed 23 comparably sizing? 24 THE WITNESS (Hudak): That, I'm not sure. I -- I don't 25 know if any large, large arrays like -- like this

one or ours, quite frankly.

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MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you. That's the only question I had. Thank you.

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THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Harder.

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We will continue with cross-examination by

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MR. HANNON: Thank you. I have one question and it's on page 5 of the prefiled testimony. It has to do with -- it talks about the Applicants attempting to meet with RWA on several occasions, but you've

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Mr. Hannon.

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responded to those offers. In your answer you state, however, given the location of the project the RWA does not believe

that any changes to the project design can address the RWA's concerns. Can you be a little more specific as to what those specific concerns are? THE WITNESS (Hudak): The specific concern is the loss of forestland. Forestland in our watersheds is -or for all drinking water supplies is a gold standard.

So if there was a way to construct a solar array while leaving the forest intact, we'd be glad to engage the applicant, but frankly we didn't see any way that our fundamental concern about this project would be addressed by design

1	changes.
2	MR. HANNON: So your primary concern is about the
3	removal of forestland and how that can impact the
4	water quality?
5	THE WITNESS (Hudak): Correct, it's it's the siting
6	of the solar array as opposed to the design.
7	MR. HANNON: Okay. I mean, that was the primary
8	question I had. I mean, I think I understand all
9	of your other responses. So thank you.
10	THE WITNESS (Hudak): Thank you.
11	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Hannon.
12	Will now continue with cross-examination by
13	Mr. Lynch.
14	MR. LYNCH: No questions.
15	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Lynch.
16	Mr. Edelson?
17	MR. EDELSON: Sorry. My mouse didn't want to work
18	there. It fell asleep. All right. Thank you,
19	Mr. Chairman.
20	Mr. Hudak, I just want to confirm the
21	watershed management plan for your area indicates
22	that you own over 27,000 acres of land, and of
23	that about 948 acres have been purchased since
24	2007. Is that approximately correct?
25	THE WITNESS (Hudak): Correct.

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MR. EDELSON: Now if I understood your answer to Mr. Cunliffe, you're opportunistic in terms of your acquiring new land, and it sounds like you've been pretty successful with that. But why haven't you in this case approached the property owner. Ι understand you're saying how often the property owner approaches you, but if this has value to the water authority, this land to keep it forested, why haven't you approached them?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah. Well, it's -- there's, you know, a lot of properties when you look at all of the watershed that feeds our resources, I mean, we go out to Haddam, Killingworth, north of Bethany. And so it's a vast area.

We frankly have not had the time or resources to approach every property owner of every forested parcel. And also we do have acquisitions that are actively going on and that's where we devote our time. So it's -- it's just more cost effective and time effective for us to -- to monitor parcels as they come on the market, or again as if we're approached for a possible negotiation.

MR. EDELSON: And just to be clear, I mean, the Town of Hamden could also buy this property. Have you approached them? You know, I understand your

1 workload or your area is much larger where there 2 are opportunities. For the Town of Hamden whose 3 residents are directly affected, as we've seen, 4 have you approached them or suggested to them that 5 they buy it? 6 THE WITNESS (Hudak): We have not. There's many other 7 parcels that we've bought in Hamden, so. 8 MR. EDELSON: I'm sorry. I didn't hear that? 9 THE WITNESS (Hudak): There have been many other 10 parcels we've bought in Hamden. 11 MR. EDELSON: By the Regional Water Authority? 12 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Correct. 13 MR. EDELSON: And a lot of that abuts this property 14 right on the other side of the transmission 15 corridor? 16 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah. Frankly, there's probably 17 thousands of acres that extend, that are connected 18 all the way down to -- close to New Haven going 19 into -- to Bethany. So -- and some, you know, 20 they've been -- some of the parcels have been 21 acquired, you know, over a hundred years ago and 22 some have been more recent, but it's been an 23 ongoing process. Could take some time. 24 MR. EDELSON: And I think in your testimony you noted 25 that the Department of Public Health would

probably -- most probably not permit this project to go forward if you were the owner of the land?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): That's correct. I believe so.

MR. EDELSON: And then they say that for land that is not owned by a water company no permit is required?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Correct. It just applies to what's called class-one and two lands, which are by definition water company owned lands on public water supply watersheds and aquifers.

And any time you put a shovel in the ground on our property within a watershed we need to get a permit from the Department of Public Health.

MR. EDELSON: Why do you think the Department of Public Health makes that distinction between land that's owned by a water company versus land that is not owned by a water company?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): This is actually legislation that happened in the late 1970s, and it was prompted by the New Haven Water Company. They were looking to finance the state drinking water act improvements that would be needed, like building filtration plants.

So they actually proposed to build -- to sell 16,000 acres of land for development. And this

led to a moratorium on land sales by water companies. It led to this legislation about water company lands. So it really was totally focused on the water companies.

Now we'd -- we'd like to see additional statewide protections for watershed lands. It is done -- with exception to aquifer protection areas, surface water watersheds are -- really go by local zoning.

- MR. EDELSON: Now I raised the question before with regard to residential development. This area is zoned residential?
- THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes.
 - MR. EDELSON: And if a developer came in, much like I assume a developer came in on Hunting Ridge and proposed a subdevelopment, what would your position be with regard to residential development?
 - THE WITNESS (Hudak): For this particular site we're actually very concerned with the steep slopes and -- and the fact of forested watershed land.

However, I don't think it's a given that a residential development for this site would disturb as much or more forest than a solar array.

And another thing is that a lot of the land

that is developable has been built out already.

In many cases it's cost prohibitive, or at least difficult to develop a site like this. What we're concerned about is -- is this added stressor now being presented of an incentivized solar array by whether it's RECs or tax credits, that can be built much easier on a site like this than a residential development.

So it's really creating a whole other challenge for watershed managers if this is going to be the norm going forward where pristine forests that are difficult to develop can actually be cleared by a solar developer. And actually in a sense it may be enabling future residential development because the solar development -- which as I understand an array has a life of 15 to 20 years, that essentially the first step in developing a property is clearing it, grubbing it, taking down the trees, putting stormwater management basins in.

So a lot of the work of a developer has already been done in this case. So it might actually make the site easier to develop than it is today.

MR. EDELSON: Just to be clear, you mean after the

solar development is removed 20, 30 years down the road. Is that what you're referring to?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Correct, that's what I'm referring to.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. So a question came up before about core forests, and Mr. Gustafson gave an explanation of why they determined that most of this is not core forest.

And as I read the position of the climate change workgroup on forests, their concern with solar was when it affects core forests.

understand your perception or your understanding of what a core forest is, and then how this particular site is or is not a core forest?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah. I don't think if it's not -- just because the site doesn't meet the definition of core forest doesn't mean it has valuable services for water quality.

I think primarily core forests is referring to the more ecological value of the site, as opposed to drinking water protection.

If -- if a site is, you know, smaller, or relatively small and it's, you know, less than 300 feet from a cleared area or an edge habitat, I

don't think that necessarily renders the site,
really lessens the value all that significantly
for drinking water protection, particularly on a
site that has steep slopes, shallow soils and is
up in the headwaters of a drinking water
watershed.

MR. EDELSON: The last thing maybe you can help me on is I understand your concern about, you know, good drinking water, quality of water that a forested area is going to infiltrate and go down into the aquifer, feed the rivers, et cetera.

But we've seen and heard testimony -Mr. O'Sullivan just testified that so much of the
water at this property seems to just shed and go
right out onto the street and not be infiltrated
at this particular spot.

The improvements that are going to be made here, don't you see that they have some value to the overall infiltration of water from this acreage?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): No, quite frankly. No, why -well, meadows and high-quality meadows can, you
know, have -- have value in terms of their
ecological services, I do -- the gold standard as
I said is forests. You have a tree canopy that

1 branches and leaves are intercepting 2 precipitation. You have that duff layer of 3 leaves that -- that's resistant to erosion, also 4 it enhances infiltration. 5 This, the situation at Gaylord Mountain Road 6 is really an engineering solution and --7 MR. EDELSON: But to an existing problem? 8 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Right, but I don't think it necessarily has to be fixed with -- in conjunction 9 10 with clearcutting twelve acres of forest. 11 MR. EDELSON: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I think that's all 12 my questions. Thank you. 13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Edelson. 14 Okay. Mr. Hudak, I'd like to refer you to 15 your prefiled testimony and the exhibit that is 16 attached? 17 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes, the map. 18 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes. I'd like to, if you could, 19 give me a rundown on what we have here as far as 20 RWA areas that they would like to protect. And 21 which is the watershed and what is not in the 22 watershed that you're trying to protect? 23 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Sure. Well, the entire solar 24 array site is actually on the watershed of Lake 25 Whitney Reservoir, which is in southern Hamden.

There, there are some -- over the divide on the same mountain it actually goes to another reservoir system known as the West River System, but this site itself is on the Lake Whitney Watershed. Lake Whitney is just basically a dam on the Mill River. This side drains to Eaton Brook which joins up with the Mill River just north of Quinnipiac College.

Just a little further downstream south of Quinnipiac College there's -- we do have a couple of wells that draw from the sand and gravel aquifer along the Mill River. So those are, you know, those are groundwater resources, and then Lake Whitney's surface water source where we can provide up to 15 million gallons a day of water. It is one of ten reservoirs in our reservoir system.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. So the RWA property on the upper left-hand corner, is that there to protect Lake Bethany? Or is it there to protect Lake Whitney? Or both?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah, that's exactly right. It's there to protect both because the watershed divide is very close to this site. So -- so it can either go west and south to the West River System,

1 or it can go southeast to Lake Whitney. 2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Very good. Thank you. 3 That's all the questions I have. 4 We will continue with cross-examination of 5 RWA by the petitioner. Attorney Baldwin? 6 MR. DeMAREST: You're muted, Ken. 7 THE HEARING OFFICER: Ken, you're muted. 8 MR. BALDWIN: It would be nice if I un-muted my phone. 9 What I was saying, Mr. Morissette, is I do have a 10 number of questions, but I didn't know how late 11 you were planning on going tonight and whether we 12 should put that off until the next meeting. 13 THE HEARING OFFICER: Well, I was thinking of going 14 until 5:30. You think you can get it in in half 15 an hour? Or do you need longer? 16 MR. BALDWIN: Why don't I give it a shot. 17 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. MR. BALDWIN: Since Mr. Edelson and Mr. Cunliffe asked 18 19 some of my questions perhaps I can speed through 20 some of these. 21 Just real quickly, Mr. Hudak, your 22 educational degrees are in biology and Marine 23 biology. Correct? 24 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Marine science, marine 25 environmental science, yes.

1 Thank you. You're not a professional MR. BALDWIN: 2 engineer? 3 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I am not. 4 MR. BALDWIN: Thank you. Following up on the issue of 5 land acquisition by the RWA, you said that --6 essentially I'm paraphrasing and tell me if I got 7 it wrong. You wouldn't want to see any 8 development on this parcel, residential or 9 otherwise? 10 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I guess I would prefer that it 11 stay in a forested condition. 12 MR. BALDWIN: And yet the water authority didn't 13 approach the property owner about acquiring this 14 property? 15 THE WITNESS (Hudak): As I said, no, we don't. 16 don't typically, you know, but we have a long list 17 of properties, probably over a hundred or so which 18 we keep confidential, obviously, but on a 19 prioritization matrix, but which is just -- it 20 wouldn't be an effective use of our time to go 21 pursuing every single property on a watershed. 22 MR. BALDWIN: Okay. As it relates to the watershed in 23 the town of Hamden, isn't it true that the RWA 24 watershed lands in the town encompass a 25 significant portion of the town? Almost two

1 thirds of the town? Does that sound about right? 2 THE WITNESS (Hudak): In Hamden it is a significant 3 It's about a 36 square-mile watershed. 4 You know, it actually extends up into Cheshire. 5 MR. BALDWIN: And would it surprise you if I told you 6 that the area of what I'll call developed land in 7 its unnatural state is about 20 percent of the 8 watershed. Is that consistent with your 9 understanding? 10 THE WITNESS (Hudak): It would not surprise me at all. 11 That's about right. 12 MR. BALDWIN: If you look at the map you attached to 13 your testimony it appears as though a majority of 14 that development of the town of Hamden that's in 15 the watershed is all located approximate to the 16 Mount Carmel well field, the Mill River and Lake 17 Whitney. Do you agree with that? 18 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah. Most of the land on the 19 Mill River watershed that we own is along the Mill 20 River corridor itself. 21 MR. BALDWIN: I'm just talking about general 22 development overall? 23 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Can you repeat the question, Ken? 24 MR. BALDWIN: Sure. It appears to me based on the map 25 that you provided that a significant portion of

the town of Hamden, approximate to those
resources, the Mill River, Mount Carmel well field
and Lake Whitney, are developed?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Correct. It's one of the -probably one of the most urbanized watersheds in
the state.

MR. BALDWIN: On page 3 of your testimony you make a series of general statements about the benefits of forests, and you say that forests have less soil erosion. Forests have less runoff, reduced stormwater velocities and sediment transport.

I know you're not an engineer. Neither am I, but you have reviewed the petition that the petitioner has filed including the stormwater management plan and the project plans. Haven't you?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes.

MR. BALDWIN: Okay. And you understand the plans include extensive soil erosion and sedimentation control measures, stormwater control measures including permanent stormwater basins, riprap drainage swales, et cetera, all the improvements that we've been talking about for the last two hearing dates, all that's been designed to control runoff and soil erosion control on the property.

1 Is that right? 2 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes. 3 MR. BALDWIN: And you're aware that the 4 post-development project site is not going to be 5 bare soil. Right? It's going to be a meadow, 6 ground cover. Correct? 7 THE WITNESS (Hudak): It will be meadow, is my 8 understanding. So the contractor seed mix, I'm not sure what kind of meadow it will be, but. 9 10 MR. BALDWIN: Okay. Fair enough. And you've seen and 11 heard members of our team talk about the 12 post-development meadow structure, meadow ground 13 cover as you just stated. 14 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Right. 15 MR. BALDWIN: And you've heard and read the testimony 16 in the record about the benefits of the meadow 17 ground cover and how it will help control 18 stormwater runoff flows and velocity similar to a 19 forest? 20 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I wouldn't say it's similar to a 21 forest, but --22 MR. BALDWIN: If you look at -- and we've responded to 23 this in LFE-D which is our Exhibit 10, where 24 Mr. Parsons talked about curve number. I'm not an 25 engineer, so I'm not going to profess and talk too

1 much comfortably about curb numbers, but the curb 2 numbers are numbers that are used by engineers to 3 predict stormwater infiltration and direct runoff 4 from rainfall, and they're virtually identical to 5 forests --6 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah. 7 MR. BALDWIN: -- in this case. Correct? 8 THE WITNESS (Hudak): In this case, there I do know of 9 a 2018 paper by the Center for Watershed 10 Protection that contends that runoff models 11 including the one used in this application do not 12 adequately consider the trees in terms of 13 attenuating runoffs and enhancing infiltration. 14 And this paper actually recommends that --15 that these benefits of trees versus just an open 16 meadow be -- or any other type of ground cover be 17 considered, including adjusting curve numbers. MR. BALDWIN: Okay. But you're not suggesting that 18 19 Mr. Parsons didn't use the right numbers. 20 you? 21 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I am not suggesting he didn't 22 follow standard protocol, but I don't think it necessarily factors in the benefits of trees 23

MR. BALDWIN: If we go back quickly to your concerns

versus an un-treed site.

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1 about the watershed area I want to reference your 2 map again. 3 You say page 4 of your testimony that the 4 project is in the watershed for Eaton Brook --5 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes. 6 MR. BALDWIN: -- which flows to the Mill River and then 7 flows past the Mount Carmel well field and into 8 Lake Whitney. And say that the project site is 9 about five miles from Lake Whitney. That's as the 10 bird flies. Correct? In a straight line. 11 THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah, that's as the crow flies. 12 Correct. 13 MR. BALDWIN: Crow flies, pick your bird. And if I 14 used your map it appears as though the project 15 site is a little more than a mile away from the 16 closest point of Eaton Brook. 17 Would you agree with that? 18 THE WITNESS (Hudak): I think that's reasonably 19 accurate. 20 MR. BALDWIN: Okay. And again using your math, there 21 appears to be quite a bit of development between 22 the project site and that point of Eaton Brook? THE WITNESS (Hudak): There's some residential 23 24 development in that vicinity, yes. 25 MR. BALDWIN: And from the closest point of Eaton Brook

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to where Eaton Brook flows into the Mill River, does it sound right if I tell you it's about a mile and a half? THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah. MR. BALDWIN: Okay. And then the Mill River flows for about another five and a half miles before it enters Lake Whitney. Does that sound about right to you? THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah, I haven't measured it. mean along the stream course? THE WITNESS (Hudak): That sounds like it. MR. BALDWIN: Okay. So again, I went to law school because I don't do math -- but if I do the math it's about eight miles, a little bit more than eight miles from the project site through the rivers and streams to Lake Whitney. So your concern is that sediment in the stormwater is somehow going to get through the existing proposed on-site system into Eaton Brook through the Mill River system and into Lake Whitney over eight miles away. Is that right? THE WITNESS (Hudak): Well, we look at the -- the cumulative impacts. A watershed doesn't get

deteriorated all at once, or protected all at

once. That's why we -- we acquire land piece by piece.

And just the fact that it's -- I -- I wouldn't even consider distance so much. Frankly, if this -- if this project was closer to Lake Whitney it's more likely it would be on a better site. But the fact that you're in the headwaters of the Mill River which is a forested watershed, the headwaters are actually the cleanest waters in the system, and in fact, are diluting some of the -- probably the less desirable runoff in the lower watershed.

So I wouldn't, you know, our -- our strategy for watershed protection is -- is to look at this on an incremental cumulative basis.

MR. BALDWIN: But it's clearly not the only forested parcel in this part of Hamden. Right?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Certainly not, no.

MR. BALDWIN: Let me jump over to the Governor's

GC-3 report that you reference in your testimony.

I think Mr. Morissette also asked a question about

it.

The report of the forest subgroup specifically discourages the instillation of -- I think they call it industrial solar facilities in

forested areas. Aren't there many other types of developments like industrial parks? I think you mentioned Quinnipiac University and their new campus up on the hill there in town. A large building -- with large buildings, parking lots, driveways that are all impervious, obviously.

It just seems odd to me that the GC-3 report calls out solar facilities that have the ability to maintain meadow type ground cover instead of all of these other types of what I would think would be more detrimental uses to a water system. Fair statement?

And I realize you're not part of the G3 panel.

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yeah, I'm not -- I mean, I'm not sure where you're going with that, but certainly there's -- there's development on the watershed, but -- and there's universities. There's houses.

And watersheds are vast areas that have -have all these developed uses, but our point is
really that there's better places to put solar.
And it's unfortunate that, you know, two very
worthwhile objectives of protecting forests needed
for drinking water and having renewable energy
and -- and meeting our goals for climate change

are clashing. I really think there's a better way to meet both these objectives.

MR. BALDWIN: Again, I can shortcut some of the rest of my question, so I'll just jump to the last two.

Are you familiar with the comments that the Connecticut Department of Public Health issued in this petition? It includes a number of recommendations that DPH offered to the Council so that the project will protect public water supply watersheds. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Yes.

MR. BALDWIN: And the recommendations focus on erosion and sedimentation controls, the use of fuels and hazardous materials, consultation with the RWA as we talked about earlier; and suggests that the petitioner allow the RWA personnel to inspect the site during and after construction first.

I assume the RWA would be interested in participating in that type of inspection if the project is approved?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Absolutely. We have a watershed inspection program. So we inspect businesses and construction sites. So I would anticipate we'd be very involved as this -- if the site, or if this project was approved, so.

MR. BALDWIN: But interestingly enough, nowhere in the Department of Health recommendations do they recommend that the Siting Council deny the petition. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Hudak): Right.

MR. BALDWIN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. I'm all set.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney Baldwin.

Mr. O'Sullivan, you're next for cross-examination, but I don't want to cut you short. But if you have a limited amount of questions we'll let you continue, or we'll pick it up at the next hearing.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: No questions for Mr. Hudak at all.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Well, that makes it easy. Okay.

Well, we're going to close the hearing for today. And the Council announces that it will continue the evidentiary hearing session on January 7, 2021, at 2 p.m., via Zoom remote conferencing.

A copy of the agenda for the continued remote evidentiary hearing will be available on the Council's Petition 1425 webpage along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to the remote

evidentiary hearing session and the Council's citizen's guide to Siting Council procedures.

Please note that anyone who has not become a party or intervener, but who desires to make his or her views known to the Council may file written statements with the Council until the public comment period closes.

Copies of the transcript of this hearing will be filed with the Hamden and Bethany's Town's clerk's offices for the convenience of the public.

I hereby declare this hearing adjourned.

Thank you for your participation and we'll see you on January 7th.

Thank you, and have a good evening.

(End: 5:15 p.m.)

transcription of my original verbatim notes taken of the Zoom Remote Siting Council Meeting (Teleconference) in Re: CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL PETITION NO. 1425, GAYLORD MOUNTAIN SOLAR PROJECT 2019, LLC, PETITION FOR A DECLARATORY RULING, PURSUANT TO CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES \$4-176 AND \$16-50K, FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF A 1.9-MEGAWATT AC SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITY LOCATED AT 360 GAYLORD MOUNTAIN ROAD IN HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT, AND ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INTERCONNECTION, which was held before JOHN MORISSETTE, Member and Presiding Officer, on December 15, 2020.

I hereby certify that the foregoing 127 Pages

are a complete and accurate computer-aided

Robert G. Dixon, CVR-M 857
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My Commission Expires: 6/30/2025

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